



though a serious situation has undoubtedly arisen, quite unprecedented in the history of the Lancashire trade, nevertheless it is confidently believed that there is no cause for anxiety.

#### Reexportation at a Profit

Thus, T. W. Cook, former president of the Liverpool Cotton Association, is quoted by The Daily Mail as saying that the stocks of American cotton on hand would carry on the trade for a considerable time. He pointed out the recent reexportation of cotton to the United States at a profit to the shipper as showing that the Liverpool market was now the cheapest in the world; and he declared also that although the low exchange was against the importer, it favored exports of finished goods, which, he said, undersold the American product in American markets.

A less hopeful view is taken, however, by Sir Charles Macara, former president of the Master Cotton Spinners Association, in an interview with the same newspaper, in which he says that the problem is very serious.

"If importation is stopped for a considerable time, the cotton industry must also cease," he asserts. "The government ought to move energetically."

#### Lack of Full Information

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Although the reported restriction on importation of cotton into England has somewhat disturbed the market here, and many prominent cotton men locally, if not all of them, lack information as to the exact situation, it is the belief, apparently, among those not definitely informed that the report is untrue.

Some cotton men also hold that although cotton must of necessity be in demand in Great Britain and other European countries, it might be much better for the world as a whole if those European countries would restrict imports as much as possible, in order that the debts owed to this country might not increase further, and the exchange situation become still less satisfactory.

#### MORE COMMENT ON SOCIALISTS' TRIAL

Testimony of Insult to Flag Is Discredited and Speaker of Assembly Is Charged With Sordid Use of That Emblem

Further editorial comment on the conduct of the hearing of the suspended Socialist assemblymen of New York follows:

**The New York Evening World**  
It is now charged that Assemblyman Solomon desecrated the flag in 1917.

Such an allegation would have been admissible in Assembly proceedings in 1917, in the election campaign of 1919, or even in a bill of particulars against Solomon as an individual in the present session. It does not justify Sweet's blanket indictment of all the representatives of a political party.

The evidence against Solomon is not well substantiated. The evidence that Sweet is desecrating the principles for which the flag stands is unimpeachable. Sweet desecrates the flag by using it as a drapery for his sordid political ambitions.

#### The New York Globe

The evidence is none too well established that Assemblyman Solomon spat on the flag and told recruiting officers to stand in the gutter. It rests on the testimony of one 17-year-old girl, and Solomon has made a categorical denial of both accusations. If no other witnesses can be found to sustain her word, her story can be dismissed as negligible, for the conduct charged would have caused more or less of a sensation in any district. But even supposing it is true, it seems little relevant to the case. An insult to the flag is a crime that can be punished by the courts, and should be punished by them...

The State Constitution gives the Assembly the legal right to inquire into the qualifications of members and refuse to seat them if they are found ineligible. Precedent has confined such inquiries to electoral disputes, but there is nothing in the law to withhold Speaker Sweet from extending the jurisdiction of the House to other matters. The majority caucus can, if it likes, get together and throw out minorities and independents at once. But let the majority try it; its term of power will be brief. It may be the law should be changed, but, judging from general comment on the proceedings at Albany, the voters are likely to pass a verdict that will render similar tactics out of the question for a long time to come.

#### TWO VACANCIES FILLED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Henry C. Stuart, former Governor of Virginia, was nominated yesterday by President Wilson as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission to succeed James J. Harlan, whose term has expired.

Louis Titus, an attorney of San Francisco, was nominated to be a member of the Shipping Board. He succeeds Henry M. Robinson, who resigned last year.

#### TRADE TREATY APPROVED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The Japanese Minister notified the Foreign Office on Thursday that Japan had approved the proposal made by the Argentine Government to all nations in October last that treaties be negotiated for free interchange throughout the world of articles of prime necessity, in order to reduce the cost of living. Japan is the third Nation to approve the project, the others being Italy and Paraguay.

#### EUROPE'S NEED TO RETURN TO WORK

This She Can Do, Says Frank A. Vanderlip, Only With Aid of United States—Credits in Food and Raw Materials Urged

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, New York—Frank A. Vanderlip, who, nine months ago, called attention to Europe's serious economic decline, declared in a copy-righted statement to the United Press yesterday that the foreign exchange situation can be righted and Europe can be put on her feet if the Europeans will go back to work. But Europe can only do this, he said, if the United States will supply her with food and raw materials. The former head of the National City Bank added that the United States can easily undertake the work of rehabilitation. The first step, he said, was the most important, though it need not be a large one.

"A billion dollars will go a very long way," Mr. Vanderlip stated, "in starting Europe on the way to production. But it must be \$1,000,000,000 spent for food and raw materials. It must not be \$1,000,000,000 spent on any financial rehabilitation.

#### Economic Life Disorganized

"This is the first move necessary to help the exchange rates recover. The present decline in exchange tends now to halt our exports. It is conceivable the halt might occur very sharply. To a considerable extent ships are now going to Europe without full cargoes. Last year we exported \$8,000,000,000 worth of goods, and the trade balance in our favor was \$4,000,000,000. In pre-war days a trade balance of \$600,000,000 for us was about the top figure. These figures indicate that if the halting of our exports goes far enough it will result in a jar that will pile up cotton, agricultural products, and, to some extent, manufactured goods. I do not believe such a situation would result in any serious unemployment for us. There might be some thrown out of work while a process of readjustment went on, but very little hardship would follow. Our consuming capacity is greatly in excess of our present consumption.

"The situation now facing us means that the people on the other side are unable to pay for what they vitally need, and their economic life has become disorganized. Economic disorganization in Europe must have an unfavorable influence on our own affairs. If over there political disorders occurred, they would affect our thoughts here. Just as we have quite considerable public opinion sympathetic to Russia, so might there be a body sympathetic to any political disorders in Europe. An increase in radical thought in America would be exaggerated by radical political movements in Europe. The present situation is causing idleness and hunger among the Europeans and those are the two principal factors in developing political unrest.

#### Europe Must Produce More

"The cure is for Europe to produce more so that Europe can pay for what it must import. But, it is hardly to the point to insist that Europe must go to work and stop at that. Certainly Europe must work, but it must have something to work on and raw materials to work with, and in the meantime it must have food to support the people. Just now, the people of Austria and other central European countries are exhausted and dying of starvation.

"I doubt the wisdom of our government's granting more credits to Europe. At the same time the credits that are needed must run for too long a term to make it feasible for banks to make the grants. Besides, our banks have expanded their credit facilities for domestic requirements to quite as high a point as is safe. That means the credit should come from our investment funds, which have been largely dissipated in the recent past by our flotations of new companies. We have great demands for domestic promotions, and for such work as rehabilitating our railroads, which are now in need of good cars. Nevertheless, we can at the same time assist Europe. We can expand our lending ability very much by practicing economy and stopping the present craze for extravagance."

#### Intimate International Relations

"But our investors are not disposed to adventure in foreign securities. They can get very high returns from domestic securities, and they lack understanding and experience in foreign securities. Such investments as they have made abroad haven't been altogether happy in some instances. The remedy can only come with a realization by our people of Europe's extreme need; of our own intimate connection with European affairs, and of the reaction on us of any economic breakdown in European countries.

"In investing our funds to help Europe's recovery, the idea would not be for European governments to float loans here as they did during the war. The task is one primarily for financiers. There should be a consortium of bankers—representing the principal lending countries; that is, those who have a surplus of food and raw materials. This council of bankers would have to study the European industrial situation and ration such credits as it could grant. It would extend credits solely with a view of starting industries and keeping people from starving. The credits should be extended only in the form of food and raw materials. The consortium of bankers would sell to American investors obligations secured by a mortgage or other security of the European factories getting raw materials, and also secured by the government of the European country accepting the goods from America. This government

guarantee might be in the form of a prior lien over all outstanding government loans.

#### Some Bright Spots

"The degree of safety of these obligations would be high if the credits granted to Europe were on a comprehensive scale and left no areas helpless. There could be no complete safety for such investments, however, as long as there were great political districts left in want and the people in idleness. Want and idleness are apt to lead to political revolution.

"While the facts are pessimistic, there are some bright spots: England has done marvelously in getting its industries adjusted. Belgium, too, has done very well. But elsewhere the revival is not sufficient to warrant optimism. In some places only 20 percent of industrial revival has occurred. Nevertheless, once a start is made in helping Europe by the United States, the situation should become much brighter. The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway system makes transportation very difficult.

#### Of No Use to Cancel Debts

"It would do no good for us to cancel the debts Europe owes us, for what Europe needs is the food and raw materials we can supply.

"The present situation was evident a year ago. But the people who made the Peace Treaty paid no attention to economic data. They did not understand the complicated theory of modern industry. They had not taken into consideration the fact that the population of Europe under the influence of an industrial age had grown to far larger numbers than Europe's fields can feed.

"But with it all we can save Europe. We can do it if we stop our wild extravagance, comprehend the seriousness of the situation, and decide it is time for us to help our neighbors. Then we shall have the world at our feet in gratitude."

#### COMMENT IN "EPOCA" ON GLASS STATEMENT

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The United States is assailed in no measured terms by the "Epoca," which today prints a lengthy comment on the statement by Carter Glass, former Secretary of the Treasury in the United States, relative to further credits to Europe.

"Secretary Glass," the newspaper says, "does not take into consideration the fact that America did not participate in the war until western Europe was out of danger, and that the United States took good care that Germany should not be excessively trampled upon and impoverished, she being an excellent American client. With the exception of the western part of Europe, the so-called 'people's peace' seems to be a prelude to new slaughter."

"This sinister effort to revive a question already disposed of by the American people is not to be considered seriously, except in so far as it raises hopes that are detrimental to the cause of prohibition enforcement," Wesley Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, declared.

He continued: "Any party that lies under even a suspicion of attempting to moderate or retract the federal amendment, cannot get very far. The effort may be made at the conventions, but it will most certainly be snowed under."

#### More Liberal Enforcement Proposed

In contrast to the position taken by the two Democratic governors it is significant that some of the aspirants for the presidential nomination have already gone on record with a declaration that the amendment must be enforced.

"Only three days ago Warren Harding (R.), Senator from Ohio, whose chances for securing the nomination are not by any means to be lightly taken, came out for unqualified enforcement.

At the present moment the insinuation is that the amendment and the enforcement code should be liberalized.

It is, however, well recognized that this is but the thin end of the wedge and what those who make this plea desire is the overthrow of the entire prohibition structure.

Leaders of both parties in outlining platforms tell the country from day to day that enforcement of the law is a function they cannot evade without endangering the stability of the national institutions. They further fully realize that failure to enforce a law once on the statute books is one of the best ways in the world to destroy the majesty of law.

#### FINNS HOLD TO SOCIALIST PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—By a referendum vote of its members the Finnish Federation has decided to remain in the Socialist Party, according to Otto Branstetter, National Secretary of the Socialist Party. The referendum vote was taken on a majority report of the Finnish federation's convention providing for withdrawal from the party. There are about 8000 members in the federation, Mr. Branstetter said.

#### THE PROSECUTION SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine—Asking that a writ of mandamus be issued against Governor Milliken of Maine, to compel him to issue a proclamation for a day on which the people of the State can vote on the federal prohibition amendment, a petition has been filed with Justice Dunn of the state Supreme Judicial Court.

#### GIFT OF LIBRARY FOR TOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRUMBULL, Connecticut—This town, with population of about 3000 persons, is to have a public library through the will of Mrs. Mary Frances Nichols Merwin which gives the sum of \$100,000 for this purpose. The residue of the estate is to be used for the purchase of equipment and books.

#### MAILING CHANGE URGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Extension of the permit mailing privilege obviating the necessity of placing stamps on each piece of first-class mail, was urged before a House post office sub-committee yesterday by John C. Koons, Assistant Postmaster-General.

#### RAILWAY RATES TO INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTRÉAL, Quebec—Declaring

that the automobile and the electric

#### TALK OF RAISING THE LIQUOR ISSUE

Proposed Propaganda of Two Democratic Governors Against the Prohibition Amendment Is Frowned Upon in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—If any Democratic or Republican politicians attempt to raise the liquor issue or attempt to secure any modification whatever of the terms of the Federal Prohibition Amendment or of the Volstead Enforcement Code, they will be decisively and completely repudiated by the party organizations in the forthcoming national conventions.

"While the facts are pessimistic, there are some bright spots: England has done marvelously in getting its industries adjusted. Belgium, too, has done very well. But elsewhere the revival is not sufficient to warrant optimism. In some places only 20 percent of industrial revival has occurred. Nevertheless, once a start is made in helping Europe by the United States, the situation should become much brighter. The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway system makes transportation very difficult.

"The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway system makes transportation very difficult.

"The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway system makes transportation very difficult.

"The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway system makes transportation very difficult.

"The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway system makes transportation very difficult.

"The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway system makes transportation very difficult.

"The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway system makes transportation very difficult.

"The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway system makes transportation very difficult.

"The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway system makes transportation very difficult.

"The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway system makes transportation very difficult.

"The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway system makes transportation very difficult.

"The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway system makes transportation very difficult.

"The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway system makes transportation very difficult.

"The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway system makes transportation very difficult.

"The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway system makes transportation very difficult.

"The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway system makes transportation very difficult.

"The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway system makes transportation very difficult.

"The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway system makes transportation very difficult.

"The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway system makes transportation very difficult.

"The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway system makes transportation very difficult.

"The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway system makes transportation very difficult.

"The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway system makes transportation very difficult.

"The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway system makes transportation very difficult.

"The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway system makes transportation very difficult.

"The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway



"I will say a few words of random, and do you listen of random."

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Sir William Richmond has been taking the world into his confidence on the subject of Cubist and Futurist art, only that on no account will Sir William have it called art. "Humbug," says Sir William, that is what it is, and he says this not with the indignation of Mr. Pickwick, ordering Mr. Winkle's skates to be taken off, but, we are assured, with "a twinkle in his eye," and with the additional information that he has done dozens of Cubist pictures himself in fun. Evidently Sir William is not in any fear that the sun of Velasquez or Whistler has yet set.

Mr. Harrison Pockets Prof. Einstein?

As for Jules Verne he was really only a later Defoe, with something of Defoe's huge power for convincing his readers. A writer, in this paper, for instance, has lately been repudiating the Harrison Ainsworth legend of "The Ride to York" and endorsing the legend of Defoe instead. He offers no evidence but a round ipse dixit. Now he is perfectly safe in his repudiation. Harrison Ainsworth, Dick Turpin, and Black Bess, were all, long ago, disposed of as far as the ride goes. But why such ingenuous confidence in Defoe and Nevison with his many horses. Defoe repeated a story, just as Ainsworth did, and gave not one iota of proof more than Ainsworth. As a matter of fact the thing has been tried on the hard high road and on the race course, and Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin, written as its epitaph.

## THE ENGLISH ROBIN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The little robin that sang so persistently a month or two ago in the old cottage garden by the beech-wood has changed his ways of late, and though he is by no means silent, you catch his song less frequently than you did in December, and often you miss him altogether from his accustomed perch on the pear tree in the hedge. But seldom now do you hear that thin, melancholy cadence which characterized his song in the darkest days.

The heightening sun has already awakened 'neath his crimson vest the tender emotions that always come with bluer skies and opening buds, and though you may hear his carols less often than you did before, the added warmth and power and sweetness are unmistakable. He has caught the spirit of approaching spring, and if you watch closely you will find ere long that another robin, rather less ruddy of breast and a deal more modest and retiring than himself, has dared to enter the sacred arbors of the garden, where for many months now none but has been seen.

This newcomer is in all probability his chosen mate of a year ago, for a hard law in robin-land decreed, when food supplies ran scarce with the shortening days, that mother and family should go elsewhere to seek their viands of the winter, and so the father's heart grew cold in enforcing her departure. But now between his songs you may see him welcome her back, and presently he will be taking little bits of nest material to a sheltered corner by the old thatched summerhouse, singing a sweet thanksgiving from the pear tree. The hard times of winter are at last nearing their end, and the curtain is soon to rise on one of the happiest scenes in the whole robin-drama of the year.

Meals "Al Fresco"

Meals we usually had "al fresco" with a huge log fire handy at night, round which we used to sit, and yarn, and dodge the smoke. One day the Chines took us off the track to show us an old monument. This consisted of the footprints in stone of a general and his dog. This general had come down from India through these hills, and probably no white men had been in the vicinity again till our visit. If anyone will look at the map, he will see that it was some undertaking to march from the region of Calcutta down into Burma.

The Chin Hill party carried no tents, Gurkhas or Chines or Burmans constructed small huts or lean-tos of limbs of trees and branches—if rain looked like coming, a search for high grass was made, and rough thatching was done.

The scene varied momentarily, for the Thames Valley mists rise and seem to linger in some places and hurry in others. Thus, in occasional clear patches, the trees became more distinct, and one could see for quite a distance.

Rain in the morning, and the consequent wetness of the streets, added to the beauty of the late afternoon; for the wet streets reflected the glow of the sunset and the brighter lights of the lamps. But the glow quickly faded, and before long the sun had quite given place to the lamps, and well that would be another picture altogether.

From here we made our way back to headquarters, North Chin Hills, at

## BETWEEN CHINLAND AND MANIPUR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

berger might visit New York as President of the Prussian Republic, and be officially received as such by governors and legislators throughout the State. Then, whilst the police were shot at sight in Brandenburg, Dr. Erzberger could explain to American audiences how much more satisfactory it would have been if the Russia of the Tsars had only overwhelmed Germany. After which it would only remain to float a Prussian loan, and to kiss President Wilson, to produce a fairly complete example of a tyrannized or Irelandized Germany. And yet there are still people who say that Germans have no sense of humor, and that the Irish have.

A Voyage to the Moon

Anyway, Capt. Claude Collins of the New York City Air Police, certainly has. Captain Collins is willing to be the man first to attempt the realization of the great Jules Verne dream of a voyage to the moon. He lays down his terms, there are five of them, the most important of all being a sixth which is not included, with the utmost niceness and announces himself, on their fulfillment, as ready immediately to take his seat in the first rocket express to Mars. This sixth term is a free lecture tour of the United States, by air, in order to awaken the country to its backwardness in aeronautics. On the whole, however, it is to be suspected that Captain Collins is more likely to reach Minneapolis by airship than Mars by rocket.

The Ride to York

As for Jules Verne he was really only a later Defoe, with something of Defoe's huge power for convincing his readers. A writer, in this paper, for instance, has lately been repudiating the Harrison Ainsworth legend of "The Ride to York" and endorsing the legend of Defoe instead. He offers no evidence but a round ipse dixit. Now he is perfectly safe in his repudiation. Harrison Ainsworth, Dick Turpin, and Black Bess, were all, long ago, disposed of as far as the ride goes. But why such ingenuous confidence in Defoe and Nevison with his many horses. Defoe repeated a story, just as Ainsworth did, and gave not one iota of proof more than Ainsworth. As a matter of fact the thing has been tried on the hard high road and on the race course, and Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin, written as its epitaph.

Tiddim, where the O. C. escort found his staff office had been burned in his absence. This was, however, looked on philosophically, because the red-tasseled people sitting in comfortable offices in Burma, expected the wild Chin Hills to produce statistics, reports, and returns going back for years. Such questions were now unanswered, or rather could be answered by a regret that statistics were not available. It is only polite to regret, of course.

## SOME IDEAS OF AN IRISH DRAMATIST

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Of many experiences in Burma, a tour made by the writer through the country on the borders of the Chin Hills and Manipur was of great interest. The party from Chinland side consisted of the chief political officer, a royal engineer officer of the Government of India Survey Department, with his staff of surveyors, an intelligence officer, also with a couple of surveyors, the officer commanding escort, and the escort—100 Gurkha riflemen. From the Manipur side came the Resident in Manipur, officer commanding his escort, with two other officers under him, and 100 riflemen from the Gurkha regiment stationed in Manipur. In addition were Chin chiefs and Manipur notables, etc. The transport, with the exception of our political officer's own mules, was sturdy Chin coolies.

The object of the commission was to work up the boundary line, check it with existing plans, and come to an agreement over disputed points, after conferences between the political officer, Resident, and the local worthies. The Survey of India officer would carry out an accurate survey of the boundary, and write a description of the country over which the line ran from boundary pillar to boundary pillar, each pillar being numbered. This, when approved, would appear in the Government of India Gazette. The work of the intelligence officer was to check descriptions of existing routes, add new ones of the ground traversed, to be later incorporated in the Government of India route books. The escorts, of course, were for protection, though it was not expected any trouble would ensue, and most of us looked forward to a pleasant trip through beautiful scenery.

The Rendezvous

The rendezvous of the two commissions was at the head of the Kale-Kubaw Valley, where Burma, Chinland, and Manipur lay adjacent and whence lies the best route through Manipur and Assam into India proper, until such time as the Government of India, or the Secretary of State for India, take in hand the long-needed railway, to link Further India with India proper. After a couple of days spent in collecting coolies, and making other arrangements, the commission got under way.

Marching in any of these hills is a very slow process, for they are hills running to over 7000 feet, and, of course, there are no roads proper. There is only room to move in Indian file, including the transport. Anyone who has had experience of such marching over mountainous terrain will understand what it means. A column half a mile long soon lengthens out and develops a straggling tail.

Coolies and Discipline

Coolies and followers do not understand march discipline; when they want a rest, they take it, and are perhaps only pushed on by the rear guard, which often does not get in till evening, as it is responsible for seeing every man and everything into camp. In any case, our progress was slow; we moved sometimes by well-defined paths, mountain highways from village to village, leaving them when their course did not nearly coincide with the boundary to be delineated, and following watercourses, and the merest of tracks.

Often we would reach some well-defined summit, a former survey triangulation point, or a new one to be made. These were almost invariably covered with tree jungle. On reaching the top, after a steep climb, men with axes, dabs, or Burman machetes, and kukries, that is, the curved Gurkha knife, set to work to clear every tree which impeded the view, and in a few hours nothing but a solitary tree to serve as a guide was left standing, and a glorious view over the surrounding hills and valleys was obtained, sometimes reaching right into the plains of Burma.

The Chin Hill party carried no tents, Gurkhas or Chines or Burmans constructed small huts or lean-tos of limbs of trees and branches—if rain looked like coming, a search for high grass was made, and rough thatching was done.

Meals "Al Fresco"

Meals we usually had "al fresco" with a huge log fire handy at night, round which we used to sit, and yarn, and dodge the smoke. One day the Chines took us off the track to show us an old monument. This consisted of the footprints in stone of a general and his dog. This general had come down from India through these hills, and probably no white men had been in the vicinity again till our visit. If anyone will look at the map, he will see that it was some undertaking to march from the region of Calcutta down into Burma.

One of the pleasantest camps was

on the bank of the Nankathé, or Mani-

pur River, then a shallow stream with a wide bed. A few days' march be-

yond this brought us to the end of our

work, where we exchanged hearty

farewells with the Manipur commis-

sion. Retracing our steps to the

Nankathé, we found it swollen by re-

cent rains into a mighty river, 60

yards across, with a tremendous cur-

rent. Some of the escort left behind

at this depot camp had made a raft of

green bamboo, not very buoyant, but

the best available, a rather rickety

raft. The G. rkhas swam the stream,

towing a line made of o' only mule-

slings, and we started a swinging

bridge, but the ropes broke. Here the

Chines came to the rescue; looking

about until they found a certain tree,

they tore long strips from the inner

bark. These they fastened to a

branch, and twisting, straining, and

joining, fashioned a stout, strong rope

in two or three hours. To this we

hung our raft, and men and baggage

crossed over.

From here we made our way back

to headquarters, North Chin Hills, at

his staff office had been burned in his absence. This was, however, looked on philosophically, because the red-tasseled people sitting in comfortable offices in Burma, expected the wild Chin Hills to produce statistics, reports, and returns going back for years. Such questions were now unanswered, or rather could be answered by a regret that statistics were not available. It is only polite to regret, of course.

Tiddim, where the O. C. escort found his staff office had been burned in his absence. This was, however, looked on philosophically, because the red-tasseled people sitting in comfortable offices in Burma, expected the wild Chin Hills to produce statistics, reports, and returns going back for years. Such questions were now unanswered, or rather could be answered by a regret that statistics were not available. It is only polite to regret, of course.

The object of the commission was to work up the boundary line, check it with existing plans, and come to an agreement over disputed points, after conferences between the political officer, Resident, and the local worthies. The Survey of India officer would carry out an accurate survey of the boundary, and write a description of the country over which the line ran from boundary pillar to boundary pillar, each pillar being numbered. This, when approved, would appear in the Government of India Gazette. The work of the intelligence officer was to check descriptions of existing routes, add new ones of the ground traversed, to be later incorporated in the Government of India route books. The escorts, of course, were for protection, though it was not expected any trouble would ensue, and most of us looked forward to a pleasant trip through beautiful scenery.

An interviewer from The Christian Science Monitor who had the pleasure of the other day of meeting the visitor at his hotel, could easily pick out a few complimentary adjectives that would tell what he is like; but the trouble is, they would describe thousands of other men as well as they would him, and Mr. Yeats would be but an abstraction. That would have the unhappy result of making him hate himself. For he abominates abstractions, so he told his interviewer in his own genially emphatic manner.

And those who are dominated from the world without them. These classes may be illustrated by the subjective Keats and the objective Defoe. Now it makes no difference to which class a man belongs, he can be as real in one as in the other. In Keats' "Ode on a Grecian Urn," you have reality, though the poem is as bare of anything tangible as can be imagined. Then there is Defoe, who is the exact opposite of Keats, in writing only of things which he could see with his eyes. Real as he is, and real as Fielding is, neither he nor Fielding with their consistent objectivity are any more real than Keats of the "Ode on a Grecian Urn" or than Shelley of the "Ode to the West Wind."

"My idea is that there exists for every writer a certain correspondence, either inside or outside himself, whether he may work. For one, only subjective material will do. Keats got hold of what he needed by reading the Elizabethan poets, and Defoe by observing the facts of everyday life. But Keats attempted to describe the concrete world, and had Defoe attempted to tell us of his inner self, both men would have been nonentities.

"And style? There is no escaping that. Suppose, whichever category you find it best to belong in, the subjective or the objective, you have invented too frail to make headway in even that small stream, but they were nothing hindered, and hung in the stream or slid easily away, when the lad lay down on the planks the better to see the tiny wonders of the water. There was no passing and there was a great quiet. The alder clumps breathed a musty dampness, the dust of the road smelled clean, while down from the valley sides there swept the perfumed freshness of New England air.

At length he rose and shook the dust from his clothes, stretched himself and smiled down at the minnows; triumphant and uncouth they looked sideways at him. To the northwest he saw the road that led into another commonwealth, to the south the road that descended to the Housatonic valley and the railway. In the next meadow a cow meditated on the song of a bird that swayed on a tall stalk of grass. The lad half noted all these things and then strode on, little thinking that some day the road would lead to Tuscany.

The Excellencies of the Fish

"This morning, Signore, the pescioli are of a remarkable excellency. You will permit me to recommend them. Quickly they disappear." Here Felice leans over confidentially and in a half whisper says, "The colonel on your left has had two portions, Gia!" Then in a louder tone, "I go to get some? Yes? Very good!" and Felice does not bound away, but comes uncommonly near it; let us describe him as moving joyously. He was quite right, the little fish were very good, in their coat of corn meal, fried in olive oil and with the sliced lemon tinged with green. Felice regarded us benevolently; here was a foreigner and he was paying tribute to Italian fish, cooked in the Italian manner and served by an Italian waiter, benissimo! Felice was right and we told him as much.

"Yes, Signore, these little fish—In an instant, there fell away the room with its talking, good-natured customers, the sound of foreign speech was not, the statued church across the way became invisible and we saw the minnows darting under a wooden bridge that spanned a streamlet in Connecticut. Shallow water gliding over pebbles is one of the most beautiful,"

"Tell me about your excellencies."

The dramatist came out with this somewhere near the middle of his talk, the leading theme of which was style. The interviewer had started things going on style, for the reason that he fancied the author of "The Land of Heart's Desire" to be an extreme romanticist, and as such to be an opponent of all theories of style. But not so. "The whole pursuit of literature," he declared, "is the pursuit of style. But I see no good in a writer's spending his strength searching for originality. Instead of saying to himself, 'I will write nothing unless it is original,' he should say rather, 'I will write nothing unless I feel it.' Those who write sincerely need not fear to leave originality out of their plans altogether. In this regard, writers are like painters. Look at the early work of Titian. You can hardly tell it, in many cases, from the work of Giorgione. All masters have developed into originality. There is an element of advertising, I always think, in originality that is consciously striven for. Feeling, let me say again, is the thing for a writer to rely upon. He may express a thought profoundly, and he may express a thought musically, but he may fail to be original just the same. He will do best to take himself and every decoration away, for they are not needed. How is it with the best lines of poetry in the world? They might all have been written by the same man."

"Tell me about your excellencies."

The dramatist came out with this somewhere near the middle of his talk, the leading theme of which was style. The interviewer had started things going on style, for the reason that he fancied the author of "The Land of Heart's Desire" to be an extreme romanticist, and as such to be an opponent of all theories of style. But not so. "The whole pursuit of literature," he declared, "is the pursuit of style. But I see no good in a writer's spending his strength searching for originality. Instead of saying to himself, 'I will write nothing unless it is original,' he should say rather, 'I will write nothing unless I feel it.' Those who write sincerely need not fear to leave originality out of their plans altogether. In this regard, writers are like painters. Look at the early work of Titian. You can hardly tell it, in many cases, from the work of Giorgione. All masters have developed into originality. There is an element of advertising, I always think, in originality that is consciously striven for. Feeling, let me say again, is the thing for a writer to rely upon. He may express a thought profoundly, and he may express a thought musically, but he may fail to be original just the same. He will do best to take himself and every decoration away, for they are not needed. How is it with the best lines of poetry in the world? They might all have been written by the same man."

"Tell me about your excellencies."

The dramatist came out with this somewhere near the middle of his talk, the leading theme of which was style. The interviewer had started things going on style, for the reason that he fancied the author of "The Land of Heart's Desire" to be an extreme romanticist, and as such to be an opponent of all theories of style. But not so. "The whole pursuit of literature," he declared, "is the pursuit of style. But I see no good in a writer's spending his strength searching for originality. Instead of saying to himself, 'I will write nothing unless it is original,' he should say rather, 'I will write nothing unless I feel it.' Those who write sincerely need not fear to leave

## JUDGE COMMENTS ON GITLOW VERDICT

Result of the Trial Should Be a Deterrent to Those Who Would Change Government by Extra-Legal Means, He Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In the opinion of Bartow S. Weeks, State Supreme Court Justice, in whose court was tried the criminal anarchy charge against Benjamin S. Gitlow, former state Socialist Assemblyman, and now member of the Communist Labor Party, the verdict of guilty ought to act as a deterrent to any who may be seeking to change the Government of the United States by other than legal means. Justice Weeks had charged in his charge to the jury that they were not concerned with any alleged violation of the right of free speech, since the statute under which the defendant was tried for being concerned in the publication of a radical manifesto in the Revolutionary Age was not in violation of the right of free speech.

In complimenting the jury on the verdict the justice said that there must be a right in the organized state to protect itself. If citizens who accept the benefit of an organized government do not recognize that the government that protects them can be overthrown only by lawful means, then it is difficult to see how civilization can be maintained, said Justice Weeks.

Of the Socialist Party's obligation not to vote an appropriation for military or for the war, the justice said:

"Was that only the entering wedge for the destruction of the nation to prevent it appropriating money to save itself in war? It certainly seems so. What protection would we have against war? The dreams of visionaries would not prove a very satisfactory defense against a foreign enemy. So long as we are on this mundane sphere the only way we can keep our feet on the ground is to stand on something substantial, to stand by the government."

Mr. Gitlow is also under indictment in Chicago on a charge of conspiracy to overthrow the government. This case is not expected to be pushed if he begins to serve the sentence which Justice Weeks will pronounce next Thursday. An appeal or other motion in his behalf is expected then. He was one of 23 men to be tried as the result of investigations and raids by the Lusk committee. They include Harry M. Winitsky, executive secretary of the Communist Party local, C. E. Ruthenberg, of Cleveland, Ohio; E. Ferguson, of Chicago, and James E. Larkin.

## MOVE TO ESTABLISH STATE CONSTABULARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The legislative committee on state administration yesterday presented to the House of Representatives a resolve that the adjutant-general and the commissioner of public safety investigate the practicability and desirability of establishing a state constabulary in Massachusetts. Power is given to hold public hearings, and the report would be required by March 15. Such organizations already exist in other states, notably Pennsylvania.

A hearing on the proposal was given by the committee earlier in the day, when the resolve was presented by a representative from Brookline, Massachusetts, who said that it would be necessary to enforce law and order. When the Brookline representative was asked by George P. Webster, representative from Boxford, Massachusetts, and a member of the committee, regarding the Pennsylvania state constabulary, he replied that members of that constabulary are not regarded as "cossacks," and that the Labor unions are in favor of them. During the recent steel strike, allegations were made that the constabulary had broken up union meetings and attacked steel strikers.

## NEW YORK FUEL CRISIS OBLIVIATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The coal situation here was less serious yesterday, and reports showed that with the present supply transportation service could be maintained over Sunday, and with weather moderating, a small reserve could be accumulated next week.

Lewis Nixon, public service commissioner said that the crisis had been met. The coal barges in the river were moving freely yesterday. Word was received that Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, had instructed regional railroad officials in this vicinity to see that sufficient coal was transported to the city to relieve the situation.

In a telegram to President Wilson stating the necessity for prompt cooperation to tide over the situation, Mr. Nixon urged that the Railroad Administration should be directed to requisition no more coal en route to this city. In a letter to Mayor Hylan, he said that hearty cooperation of all public officials and intelligent action were needed to insure uninterrupted public service here.

Conditions in New England  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—in order to prevent a possible coal shortage in New England, Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, has sent the following telegram to Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads:

"The fuel condition in Massachusetts and throughout New England is becoming very acute. We are threatened with an immediate serious shortage which will be disastrous. Not the

least of our difficulties is the seizing of coal destined for this region by railroads while in transit. Over this we very much desire that you exercise your authority to provide an adequate remedy. The situation is one of great urgency."

## BORDER OUTLAWRY SAID TO INCREASE

Fall Committee Witness Tells of Alleged Outrages by Mexicans—Charges Lax Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

EL PASO, Texas—Appearing before the Senate sub-committee investigating Mexican affairs which is in session here, S. H. Neill, a ranch owner from Marfa, Texas, a resident of this State for 65 years, declared that conditions regarding lack of protection from banditry and smuggling along the Texas-Mexico border were worse now than they have ever been before. He said Col. George T. Langhorne, who was stationed in Marfa up to six months ago as head of the eighth cavalry, often drove bandits across the line and preserved order, but since the eighth cavalry was moved to El Paso, and the fifth cavalry, under Col. J. Hornbrook, had taken its place, cattle stealing, raiding, and smuggling were increasing. Not a single expedition has been made to check or prevent disorder since this change was made, he declared.

O. C. Dowd and P. C. Dyches, owners of large ranches in the Big Bend district of Texas, corroborated his statements.

George Turner, a Negro, who was a member of Company K, tenth cavalry, during the battle at Carrizal, Mexico, June 21, 1916, told the sub-committee the Mexican forces were led by Gen. Felix Gomez, a Carranzista officer. He said General Gomez trapped Capt. Charles T. Boyd and Lieut. Henry Adair of the tenth cavalry, who were killed during the battle.

### Abduction Rumor Confirmed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Confirmation has been received at the State Department of reports in newspapers in Mexico City, Mexico, that Joseph E. Askew, a United States citizen, was abducted by Mexican bandits from the plantation of the Tlahualilo Company at Lerdo, State of Durango, Mexico, on the night of February 2. The United States Embassy at Mexico City presented to the Mexican Foreign Office an urgent request that immediate steps be taken to effect the release of Mr. Askew, unharmed.

### Propagandists Accused

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Ninety percent of the "interventionist propaganda" carried on in the United States is the "work of the American Association of Petroleum Producers," declared Joseph F. Gaffey, president of the Agui Oil Company, in a statement issued here. He stated his company had been "boycotted" by the association, which had "tried vainly to get the State Department to refuse to permit him to charter United States Shipping Board tankers."

### Equator Canceled

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Julio Mitchell, state prosecutor of Puebla, has been notified that the equator of William O. Jenkins, United States consul on February 1, it is learned here. The federal government is awaiting action by the Puebla courts in Mr. Jenkins' case before taking steps regarding its alleged intention of requesting him to leave Mexico. Decision in the case is expected during the coming week.

## PLANS FOR EGYPTIAN EXPLORATION FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Exploration work will be begun by the Egyptian Exploration Fund as soon as possible. The war necessitated suspension of all forms of activity in the field, for officers of the fund were in military or other war service and members contributed to war expenses. Egypt is now a British protectorate, and it is expected that this will facilitate operations considerably.

Among the accomplishments of the Egyptian Exploration Fund in its 36 years of existence are the tracing of the route of the Exodus, notable contributions to the understanding of the history and arts of ancient Egypt, and excavating of sites connected with Greek history and antiquities of the Coptic Church. Sixteen volumes of papyri have been discovered and published by the society.

### To the Merchant—

Are your present banking relations entirely satisfactory?

Become familiar with the excellent facilities furnished by this institution. We shall be glad to have you call and interview any of our officials.

Massachusetts Trust Company  
MASSACHUSETTS TRUST BLDG.  
55 FEDERAL ST.

## NEWSPAPER VIEWS ON GREY LETTER

Opinion Expressed That Communication Has Been in Effect Indorsed by Both the British and French Governments

Further comment on Lord Grey's letter on the Treaty of Peace is given in the following extracts from editorials in newspapers of the United States:

### Chicago Daily Journal

Those who most need it will not get from Earl Grey's letter to The Times of London the one thing which Americans need to get—the full meaning of his casual remark that a deadlock like that between President and Senate on the Treaty never could happen in Britain. Every one knows this, but few have stopped to realize all that it signifies. A great deal has been said and written about the flexibility and workability of the British system. What Americans are envious in that system just now is its responsibility.

The returning British Ambassador adopted the traditional method of addressing the British public when he sent what is almost a report of his one-man mission to The Times, but it may be well conjectured that he sought an American audience as well. He has, with great elocution and accurate knowledge, explained to his British readers that the situation of the Treaty in the United States Senate is not wholly or even mainly due to factional opposition or partisan chicanery, but to an honest difference of opinion as to the degree to which it can be accepted without wholly breaking down the limitations which the Constitution has placed upon the power of an executive.

It is because Mr. Lodge and his fellow rippers have no responsibility that they have played ducks and drakes with the prestige of the nation and the safety of the world.

### Chicago Evening Post

Great Britain sent Viscount Grey as her Ambassador to Washington, and he, in his letter to The Times, has returned to Great Britain as an ambassador for the American people.

Every American will appreciate the sympathetic interpretation of the American spirit which this able diplomat has given to his fellow countrymen. Viscount Grey shows an understanding of the United States as broad and penetrating as that which characterized the comments of another great Britisher, Viscount Bryce.

But a careful reading of the Viscount's letter leaves the clear impression that he is chiefly concerned to remove from the British mind any misconception of the attitude of the American people which may have arisen from the controversy in the Senate. While, for obvious reasons, there can be found in the words of the former Ambassador no criticism of the course taken by any particular senate group, just as certainly there is no justification for the tactics of Lodge, the dictatorial and obstructive policy of the irreconcilables, or the stubborn silence of the White House.

Senator Lodge has been speaking for what he mistakenly considers the interests of a political party. Senators Johnson and Borah have been speaking for certain prejudiced elements in our population. The President has been upholding presidential prestige.

### Washington Star

Viscount Grey's letter about the Treaty ratification by this country appears to have been in effect indorsed by the British and French governments. It was in a sense an unofficial expression of the hope of those governments that the Senate would ratify the Treaty in some form with such of the proposed reservations as were necessary. It is undeniable that the letter of the former British Ambassador is unusual and perhaps a breach of diplomatic precedent. But the situation at this capital is itself unprecedented. The President has been unable to receive the foreign representatives and the Senate has not been in a position to speak for him.

Comparison of the Grey letter with the offense of Sackville-West during the presidential campaign of 1888 is not to the point. The British Minister then violated a plain rule of diplomatic propriety in expressing an opinion on a purely political matter. For that there was no excuse, and his dismissal followed as a matter of course. Had Viscount Grey expressed himself publicly in Washington, the situation would have been different.

He might have rendered himself unacceptable as ambassador. But the fact stands that he refrained from a public declaration until he had gone home, and that he then wrote, not in his official, but in a personal capacity. The only question now is as to the effect of his letter on the Treaty.

It makes for ratification, it is the generally accepted thought. If it has that effect, it will have been justified,

whatever the annoyance it may have caused as a departure from the strict rules of diplomacy.

### Providence Journal

The Treaty could have been ratified, with only a reservation respecting the Shantung article, in short order had it not been for the mess that Mr. Wilson deliberately caused. "No charge of bad faith or repudiating signatures can be brought against the action of the United States Senate," Lord Grey advises his fellow countrymen. The Administration itself has been guilty of spreading that charge in Europe. Europe had been in doubt about the merits of the issue for some time before Lord Grey wrote his instructive letter, but the fundamental error of supposing that the President had spoken for the American people at the Peace Conference was difficult to get rid of entirely. It is now as plain to the British, French and Italians as it has always been to us, that Mr. Wilson was personally responsible for creating a situation that has made the path of the Treaty thorny, and that he has been responsible for the inability of the Senate to proceed to ratification.

### Washington Herald

The returning British Ambassador adopted the traditional method of addressing the British public when he sent what is almost a report of his one-man mission to The Times, but it may be well conjectured that he sought an American audience as well. He has, with great elocution and accurate knowledge, explained to his British readers that the situation of the Treaty in the United States Senate is not wholly or even mainly due to factional opposition or partisan chicanery, but to an honest difference of opinion as to the degree to which it can be accepted without wholly breaking down the limitations which the Constitution has placed upon the power of an executive.

The principal leakage may be blamed squarely on the utter lack of any system of accounting. There never has been any attempt at scientific accounting in the general headquarters, which fact, coupled with the developments of production and sales, places us on the same basis as any industrial concern in the printing and publishing industry, but leaving us like a ship at sea without a rudder by which to steer our course."

"I observe in the press reports this morning your attack upon the Republican senators for delaying the ratification of the Peace Treaty. I am not clear from the report, however, as to your exact position upon the Treaty, and as I am a Republican Senator and fall under this indictment, may I be permitted to ask for a more explicit statement of your views? I infer from your statement that you are in favor of ratifying the Treaty of Peace with the League of Nations incorporated, just as it came from Versailles and as it was submitted to the Senate, that you are not in favor of any changes or modifications either of the Treaty or the League. Am I correct in assuming that this is your position and you are, in favor of ratification without any change whatever?

"The Herald has no desire to use Viscount Grey's letter as a text for renewing argument on the Treaty. But we think there can be no question that he has done a wise, a patriotic international service in presenting thus his personal impressions of the situation to the world.

Diplomats of the old school will doubtless be shocked at it. Dignified, not to say stuffy, silence on all pertaining to a diplomatic mission is the traditional rule. Among some, perhaps, the former special Ambassador to the United States will be accused of violating diplomatic proprieties by an attempt to influence public opinion in both England and this country.

But, save for this frank exposition of facts and his deductions from them, Viscount Grey's mission would have been practically futile. In a situation of the greatest difficulty, Viscount Grey bore himself with dignity and tact, and, by breaking in England the silence which he properly maintained here, he has done both countries an inestimable service.

Diplomats of the old school will doubtless be shocked at it. Dignified, not to say stuffy, silence on all pertaining to a diplomatic mission is the traditional rule. Among some, perhaps, the former special Ambassador to the United States will be accused of violating diplomatic proprieties by an attempt to influence public opinion in both England and this country.

But, save for this frank exposition of facts and his deductions from them, Viscount Grey's mission would have been practically futile. In a situation of the greatest difficulty, Viscount Grey bore himself with dignity and tact, and, by breaking in England the silence which he properly maintained here, he has done both countries an inestimable service.

"I understand from your speech that you are thoroughly in favor of the provision of the League which gives the British Empire six votes in the League to the United States' one. Am I misconstruing your position? Furthermore, may I ask—and this is the most important, in my way of thinking—are you in favor of joining this League of Nations and assuming its responsibilities and burdens without giving the American people an opportunity to vote on it either through a plebiscite, or the only other way possible, through the process of a national election?

"Are you opposed to permitting the question of whether or not we shall become a member of the League to be submitted to the people in any way? If you are not opposed to submitting it to the people, may I ask in what way you would suggest that it be submitted?"

DOCTORS' SUPPORT OF WOOD BOOM CLAIMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In announcing that Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, in charge of the enforcement of the federal pure food laws and a prolific writer on medical subjects in magazines, had pledged his support of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood for the Republican nomination for President, the Leonard Wood headquarters in Washington made the following claim:

"Dozens of physicians and surgeons in the District of Columbia and surrounding territory have signed membership cards in the league, showing an income last year from live stock and crops amounting to \$25,000,000 made by 6,000,000 farms, according to E. A. Strout, president of the E. A. Strout Farm Agency, which has more than 500 branches throughout the country. The desire to take up farming is spreading all over the country, he said, and farm land has greatly increased in value.

Mr. Strout urged that the government make arrangements for the farmer to send his products direct to the consumer by parcel post or by some arrangement of the rural free delivery.

### HOUSING PLAN INTERESTS MANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—American farms were never so prosperous as today, statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture showing an income last year from live stock and crops amounting to \$25,000,000 made by 6,000,000 farms, according to E. A. Strout, president of the E. A. Strout Farm Agency, which has more than 500 branches throughout the country. The desire to take up farming is spreading all over the country, he said, and farm land has greatly increased in value.

Mr. Strout urged that the government make arrangements for the farmer to send his products direct to the consumer by parcel post or by some arrangement of the rural free delivery.

### GEORGIA PRIMARY ORDERED

ATLANTA, Georgia—The Democratic State Executive Committee yesterday ordered a preferential primary for presidential candidates to be held on April 20. The committee refused to pass a resolution requesting Georgia senators to vote for the League of Nations with as few reservations as possible, and preferably with no reservations.

III

## THE DIRECTOR OF THE FILM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Some day it is quite possible that a society for the suppression and taming of directors will be founded in the interests of the motion-picture-going public, for there seems to be a certain measure of proof that, taken by and large, the hand of a director is a thing of relentless cruelty, of arbitrary violent destruction, both to ideas and ideals. He takes the script of a play much as a rollicking pup grabs Mary's rag doll, and yanks it gayly all over the place, until Mary, in the guise of the author, is entirely justified in going quietly off to some lonely spot to weep. To say nothing of the public.

It would appear that the director is finisher in the literal sense, but author in the lamentable sense, of all our pictures. Which is to say, he not only hatches all the fearful and wonderful ruses to induce interest and excitement, but keeps a hawk eye peeled, after that hatching, to see that his ideas are carried out according to his own specifications and no others. The public is to see the picture as he wishes it to be seen, and not necessarily, as the author, poor unfortunate creature, desires the public to see his work. As a matter of fact, it is extremely doubtful whether many of our supposedly competent authors would in the least recognize their products, once they have fallen foul of that strange breed known as a "good" director.

## The Director's Idea of the Star

Furthermore, while the star may very possibly have years of successful stage experience, to say nothing of intellect, behind him, he is simply as a child in the early gurgling stage, as far as his being credited with having any ideas that might be used as a working hypothesis in producing the picture. Tony Sarg's marionettes would be noisy gamins, in comparison to the director's idea of a "good" star.

Watch the show start. The first morning the director, the star, the electricians, all the property men are in—oh, a snappy humor! They clap each other on the back in friendly fashion. They step lightly about the studio floor, make bright little quips about the new play, rub their hands together with a sort of peace-and-good-will manner and everything is delightful enough.

Ah, but the second morning! The electricians have finished with the lights and they are in such excellent order that their glare is like thousands of hideous green torches. They turn the studio into a place of ghostly shadows, so that every corner and passageway is like some alley of mystery.

## When Work Begins

On the second morning rules are rigidly adhered to. Every one appears what is known as "ready for work" at the snap of nine, and everything is ready for them. The immense standards of lights have been let down from their roosting place in the ceilings of the studio rooms, for various scenes, have been "built" and stand ready to be transformed into stamping grounds of tense emotion, or slapstick, as the case may be. We'll suppose, for the moment, that the play is a serious one.

For the sake of making it a bit more concrete we will take a studio which I know personally, and use as an object lesson some work that was recently done there. Scenes are never, or at least practically never, filmed in their natural sequence. That is, the very first scene of the picture may be filmed in the morning of the first day, and, after luncheon, the final scene of the entire play—usually the one that makes the gum-chewing population perfectly ecstatic—may be done. There seems to be no explanation for this somewhat erratic disregard for things as they occur in the picture. To be sure, sometimes a director is guided by the settings he uses. If the first and the last scenes call for a garden scene that is used nowhere else in the picture, he is justified in doing those two at once, so that the scene may be torn down to give room to other necessary things in an already cluttered studio.

It was a hot afternoon. The star was cast as the son of immensely wealthy parents, and the scene of the moment called for his arrival from college for a vacation. He had been designed by the author as the typical debonair, boyish person of nice mind and agreeable manners. I say designed advisedly for some of these strange creatures we see in the pictures must have been built. They never lived.

## Getting Ready for the Scene

He, in the natural character of himself, was about the studio, having a look at the setting, the positions of the lights, a word with the camera and property men, pausing now and then before a mirror to inspect, somewhat hostilely, the ravages being made in his make-up by the heat. Now and then he idly drew an eyebrow pencil from his pocket and made a minute repair of a smudge.

Finally after what seemed an interminable delay, the director, clad in part of an old tweed suit, came hurrying through the studio in a little zigzagging course between coils of wires, bits of lumber, odd chairs, all scattered about in a mess on the floor, clapped his hands smartly and said, in a rather harsh voice, "All right, folks. Let's go. Hey—Jake—lights—Scenario department here? Come on now—got to get to work. Morning, Gene" (to the star). Immediately the staccato of last-minute preparations spattered the air. The man who was to father the star in the picture came wandering in, straightening his cravat, giving a jerk to the waistcoat that tightened over a typical financier contour. A woman, immaculate in crisp white sports clothes came in with a sheaf of papers and took her seat at a little deal table by the side of the camera men. A man with a

Vandyke beard took a chair at the other side of the table. For they were at least a part of the "scenario department." Their work was to take down in actual writing every single bit of the action and the director's comments, so that the picture might be edited faithfully and coincidentally with the way the director wished it to be projected in the Rivoli in New

out and do it over again, an' don't act as if you were made of putty." "But—really, you know—I don't think I have to burst in like a young rowdy. College men in these days have some poise, y'know. I don't like to make it rough." This from the star, and there was in his eyes a certain serious look of concern that some people are fond of thinking

it is more than my poor limited mind can understand. Haven't you ever been glad to come home? Haven't you, if you haven't found yourself in that position, any imagination?"

The tone had grown, from one of brooding, to one of extreme insolence. A gleam of fire shot across the star's face. His figure stiffened. His mouth tightened. "Very well"—rather stiffly



The director in action

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

York as well as in the Pastime Palace of Corning, Arkansas. Camera men

retired temporarily behind the black hoods of their machines, and, one supposes, eyed the setting speculatively for focus. Camera men always act so strangely. There seemed to be a great deal of moving cameras infinitesimal fractions of inches. A ghastly green flare threw every face into sharp relief and there was much squinting of eyes and muttered imprecations because the lights flickered or were too dull or too bright. Everything

was just right.

## Action Finally

There was a smart clapping together of hands. "C'mon now, folks, let's take the scene where Gene comes home from college. Hey, father, where are you? Now you know you're mighty glad to see that son o' yours an' don't be afraid t' show it." This from the director. Trousers, belt and shoes were all of his costume that could be said to be there in their entirety.

—"Camera—"

Again the door opened, this time with a trifle more assurance. There was at least a faint hint of breeziness in the step as the star got himself fairly quickly about the room, on his tour of inspection of the home he was supposed to love deeply. "Aw—Gene—didn't yuh get enough sleep last night—what's the matter—Stop those cameras, willya—you fellas—Now look here—get this—You're glad to be home. You're not afraid o' the old man. You like him a lot, he likes you. You like the room an' they've always been kind to you in that house. Besides it's your home. Act like it."

The next time there was the same indifferent success and the director threw himself down in his chair, run-

—"we'll have another try at it, sir." When a star says "sir" to a director—something's not unlikely to happen.

"Lights—camera—go!"

Evidently if one wants to get work out of moving picture actors, one says insulting things to them. It worked, in this instance. The star rushed in the door, excessively breezy, delighted, boyish, altogether the figure the director had sketched in his preliminary admonition. The scene was done, progressing to bring in subsequent developments and the end of the sweltering afternoon found even the director light-hearted because his bitter gress had been productive of results.

As a matter of sheer curiosity, I timed all the backing and filling incident to getting an entrance that the director considered worth filming. And it required just 42 minutes!

Even so, the society will doubtless be formed, one day. Some directors don't know enough to insult their stars.

## ACTIVITY OF LIQUOR MEN IS POINTED OUT

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Urging opposition to "all these pernicious and law-defying measures," the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League has issued an appeal to the friends of prohibition to attend a hearing on measures supported by the liquor interests, to be given by a legislative committee at the Massachusetts State House on Wednesday, February 11. Briefly the proposals are:

To have the Attorney-General of Massachusetts appear in the Supreme Court in Washington to argue that the Prohibition Amendment is "unconstitutional."

To rescind ratification on the part of the Massachusetts Legislature.

To have the Secretary of State of the United States send back the resolution by which Massachusetts ratified prohibition.

To call a National Constitutional Convention to repeal the Prohibition Amendment.

To memorialize Congress to repeal the Volstead Act, which enforces prohibition.

## ARRESTS ANNOUNCED OF FOOD PROFITEERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The campaign against food profiteers and hoarders has netted 895 arrests, the Department of Justice announces. While only a small number of these cases have been brought to trial, the prosecutions have resulted in 28 convictions, penalties ranging upward to a fine of \$5000 with one year imprisonment. More than 100 arrests have been made for profiteering in sugar. Eleven convictions have been obtained, on sugar profiteering charges, and less than one-fourth of the cases have come to trial.

## The Value of an Insult

"You know"—and it came in pen-  
"Lights," the single word was shot out, and as sharply the blue-green lights sprang to their peculiar brilliancy. There was the musical hissing as they were adjusted and the shadows ceased dancing as they were trained down to normal. Camera men crouched to their places, hands on the cranks of their machines, heads poked down behind the boxes that somehow always look so inadequate for the work they accomplish.

"All right now, Gene. Come right in—you're glad to get home. You haven't been home for three or four months, and, don't forget, you love your home, and the things in it. Every picture on the wall of the old man's study is a friend of yours that you haven't seen for a long time. You like the view out of that window there too—you like that French window. You're glad to be back, even before you've seen the old man. Now go ahead and let's see how glad you are."

## The Director Objects

"C'mere" and they were off. The slight whiz of the grinding crank, and came the star. Through a door, into a comfortable study, he strolled, rather quickly, with a half smile on his face. He looked casually up at the various pictures on the wall. He toyed idly for a moment with a paper knife and—

"Hey—" came in a loud, agonized scream from the director, "stop those cameras. What sewing circle do you belong to? You act as if you were walking on eggs. What did you do—walk off and marry a barmaid so you're afraid to face your old man? Maybe you've been in jail—anyhow, you're scared of the old man. G'on

Tremont Street, Boston  
Beacon Street  
HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO  
We Give and Redeem Legal and Brown Stamps

Mr. C. A. Lockhart

Will Start His Original and Only

MILL END SALE

At Our Store

Monday, Feb. 9th

## SHUTTING DOWN OF PLANTS RESTRICTED

## Permission of Industrial Court Must Be Secured in Kansas—Defiance of Decrees Punishable by Fine and Imprisonment

The Christian Science Monitor prints today the last of three articles giving the specific terms of the new industrial relations act, just adopted by the Kansas Legislature. The two previous articles appeared in the issues of January 28 and 31, 1920.

## III

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Employers will not be permitted by the new industrial relations court of Kansas to shut down their plants in an effort to increase prices by decreasing production or to create unrest and idleness among the employees. Provisions are made for the reasonable occupations, such as vegetable and fruit canning and preserving, but the law especially enjoins any industry from attempting to close down without first securing the approval of the industrial court.

In the event an industrial plant may be closed down, the State is authorized to take over the property and operate it, paying a reasonable return for the property used. In the event a Labor union fails to function properly and calls a strike, the State may take all of its property and money, confiscate its records and books and oust the union entirely from the State. If a strike is called the men who go out on the strike may be fined and sent to jail.

## Prison for Disobedience

But if an employer orders a lockout or boycott or attempts to decrease production, or the leaders of the unions defy the law and call the men out without just provocation and without submitting the question to the Court of Industrial Relations, or refusing to obey the orders of this court, the punishment is a term in prison and exceptionally heavy fines.

The purpose of the Legislature was not to be very hard in the punishment which could set that platform was lived up to. Those non-Socialists who had helped to elect the Socialist official, having no organization, were really having their interests looked after when the Socialist exercised influence over the Socialist official.

Regarding the contradiction between the Constitution of the State of New York and the constitution of the Socialist Party on the support of the military, a point which has taken a prominent place in the Albany trial, Mr. Branstetter granted there was a conflict here. He held it was more apparent than actual. In no important instance, he said, had any difficulty ever arisen from it. While the New York Socialists had expressed their opposition to military appropriations, and had voted against them when the entire budget came up for a vote, inclusive of such appropriations, they had always voted for the entire budget, he said. Mr. Branstetter said he regarded both these points—the Socialist recall and the opposition to the military—as minor propositions on which the opposition in New York was trying to build a larger case than was justified.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, was questioned as to whether the wages for labor were fixed at the present figure until June 1. Mr. Hillman said that he believed they were. He urged a thorough investigation of the textile industry.

## MAKER'S VIEWS ON COST OF CLOTHING

## Manufacturer States How the Prices of Various Parts Have Increased, and Says Wages of Labor Cannot Be Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—If the government wants to reduce the price of clothing, the burden is on the government to show the clothing men how to do it, declared Henry L. Rissman, president of the Cohn Rissman Company, clothing manufacturers, of Chicago, in discussing the high cost of clothing before the National Association of Retail Clothiers.

To cease buying clothing would not bring the price down, he said. Increase in the amount of production would not do it, and labor prices cannot be reduced. If the public should quit buying and the manufacturers did not have sufficient demand to keep their machinery going, the employees would insist that instead of laying off any of their help they distribute the work pro rata. All that would result would be a possible surplus.

The demand for clothing now continues, and the retailer has the greatest purchasing public in the history of his experience; for the merchant in the city who catered to the moneyed class now caters to the entire city, because the workingmen are buying the best clothing.

Mr. Rissman said he would challenge the statement that \$25 was ever a decent price for a suit of clothes, when such suits were produced under conditions that made men and women slave.

He claimed that Labor is mainly responsible for the increase in the cost of clothing. By Labor, he said, he did not mean the workers who made the clothing, but Labor considered clear back to the wool-grower.

The retailers were the first to pass the charge of the added cost to the laborers, said Mr. Rissman, and a delegate inquired where the retailer first got this charge to pass it on. He said it was from the manufacturer.

Mr. Rissman said the average wage of workers in the Chicago clothing markets was \$40 a week, including men, women, and boys and girls. An average price of \$40 was being paid for some classes of work that at one time cost \$8, \$12, and \$13, and the rank and file at one time received \$22 to \$23. It was not alone labor that added to the cost, for trimmings on suits had advanced 100 per cent, woolens over 100 per cent, and everything else that goes into clothing had advanced from two to four times its cost in normal times. Next fall eight buttons on a certain ulster, described by Mr. Rissman, he said would cost \$1.25. In normal times \$3 was paid for a gross of buttons.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, was questioned as to whether the wages for labor were fixed at the present figure until June 1. Mr. Hillman said that he believed they were. He urged a thorough investigation of the textile industry.

Kansas and this information may be used in the settlement of controversies in this State.

The bill is regarded as about as near court proof as any measure could be. It is the most carefully drawn law Kansas has ever had. It was originally drafted by two of the best-known lawyers in Kansas, was rewritten five times before the Legislature met and has been rewritten twice since during the special session. Some sections have been written and rewritten a dozen times. When the Legislature met the bill went to the Senate Judiciary Committee, which went over it again and again, studying every word and phrase carefully, and when the bill came out of the committee it was passed without the change of a single word or the insertion of a comma or period.

## RESIGNATION RULE NOW OUT OF DATE

## National Secretary of Socialist Party Says Plan Has Proved to Be Useless in Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Socialist provision requiring a candidate on the Socialist ticket to file a blank resignation with the local Socialist organization has been found useless in practice and has become out of date, said Otto Branstetter, national executive secretary of the Socialist Party. He was speaking in regard to the point raised in the case of the suspended New York Socialist assemblymen. The Socialist theory was that the resignation should be signed, with date blank, and filed with the committee before the Socialist Party certified the candidate as its own.

As to the question whether a Socialist official, elected by the votes of many others than Socialists, could be held responsible by a minority group consisting of the Socialist organization, Mr. Branstetter maintained it was proper, inasmuch as the official in such case had been elected on the Socialist platform and the Socialists had the only organization

which could set that platform was lived up to. Those non-Socialists who had helped to elect the Socialist official, having no organization, were really having their interests looked after when the Socialist exercised influence over the Socialist official.

Regarding the contradiction between the Constitution of the State of New York and the constitution of the Socialist Party on the support of the military, a point which has taken a prominent place in the Albany trial, Mr. Branstetter granted there was a conflict here. He held it was more apparent than actual. In no important instance, he said, had any difficulty ever arisen from it. While the New York Socialists had expressed their opposition to military appropriations, and had voted against them when the entire budget came up for a vote, inclusive of such appropriations, they had always voted for the entire budget, he said. Mr. Branstetter said he regarded both these points—the Socialist recall and the opposition to the military—as minor propositions on which the opposition in New York was trying to build a larger case than was justified.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, was questioned as to whether the wages for labor were fixed at the present figure until June 1. Mr. Hillman said that he believed they were. He urged a thorough investigation of the textile industry.

## BRITISH RAILWAY TERMS ANALYZED

Transport Ministry Increases Cost of Living Bonus 5 Shillings, While Sliding Scale Will Be Operative in September, 1920

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England—It would appear that the cry of joy with which the press heralded the acceptance by the government's executive of the government's proposals in regard to standardization, wages, sliding scales, and other matters recently, as having laid the basis for "peace on the railways," was both premature and too optimistic a conclusion. From the reports which appeared daily giving the results of mass meetings of railwaymen, one thing was certain: that the proposals were a long way from giving satisfaction. No set of proposals would, naturally, give satisfaction to the more extreme elements on the railways. But the present arrangements as they stand seem to have aroused much opposition and hostility from many moderate quarters. This is easy to understand when one realizes what has been attempted and what has been accomplished.

Standardization is a highly desirable course to pursue, but one which by virtue of its actual achievement must inevitably lead to dissatisfaction and discontent. What is it the railwaymen meant by standardization? In the first place they wanted uniformity on all railways in contradistinction to the condition of things now obtaining where a hundred and one different railway companies adopt different methods for the classification of their employees. Secondly, an area regarded by one railway company as country district was described by another company as town or industrial in consequence of which employees of the latter enjoyed higher wages than the former. Again, workmen doing precisely similar work on two different railways were graded differently and drew different rates of pay.

### Anomalies of Task

These three examples by no means exhaust the anomalies operating on the railway systems, and it is some consolation to learn that the number of grades have been reduced from 512 to 88. In itself this accomplishment is a colossal task, and only those who have had actual experience in handling delicate matters of this kind can fully appreciate what has been done.

While there was much loud talk and fervid appeals for "solidarity" of the working class, while taking into full consideration the fact that there was a general desire on the part of the more thoughtful and sympathetic of the railwaymen to assist the lower grades to raise their standard of living, the simple fact remained that a workman in Grade A had, perhaps, by diligent attention to duty, been promoted to Grade B and had been rewarded by an increase in wages to which, in spite of his theoretical outlook on social affairs, he still thought he was entitled. Under the present proposals the lower paid grades are to receive the greatest benefits, therefore the higher rated a man is inside the new grading the less will be his increase.

### Terms Are a Distinct Gain

This is inevitable and, unavoidable even under any system of standardization inside a particular grade; and the difficulties and complications are immeasurably greater when a vast number of grades, with varying conditions and rates of pay are lumped together under one classification and given one rate of pay. The objections centered around this point. With the proposal that concedes 5s. a week increase to every man irrespective of grade, there is no quarrel. This is a distinct gain on the offer submitted before the railway strike and follows the award given to the engineering trades by the court of arbitration, and which is already being paid to the shopmen on the railways.

### PROTEST AGAINST EAST END EVICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—The indignation aroused by the proposed demolition of dwelling-houses to build a telephone exchange in Spitalfields culminated recently in a public meeting held at Christchurch Hall, Hanbury Street, to protest against the threatened evictions.

The houses involved are of the tenement class, some of the families having resided there for periods ranging from 20 to 60 years. Negotiations for the purchase of the property by the government commenced as far back as 1915; many of the houses have already been vacated; and possession of the remainder is demanded.

Councillor J. R. Raphael, who presided over a crowded attendance, said individual evictions were going on almost daily all over the borough, and as if this were not a sufficient infliction, the super-evictor, in the form of the government, proposed to sweep away an entire block of houses to erect a telephone exchange for which an alternative site could easily be found. His advice to the threatened evictees was to sit tight and see if the government dare, in the face of public opinion, evict them by force.

Major Attlee, Mayor of Stepney, moved a resolution calling attention to the already serious overcrowding and want of houses in Stepney, and demanding that the houses for the telephone exchange "which have been designedly kept empty should be made available for dwelling, and that the proposed telephone exchange be placed on a more suitable site." A scheme, he said, had been approved by the Minister of Health for building houses in that area, and the Postmaster-General stepped in with the proposal for a telephone exchange. It was a scandal, he added, that telephones and cinemas should come before dwelling-houses.

### Sliding Scale Arrangements

After that there will be a sliding scale arrangement to adjust the wages to the cost of living, the stabilized rate representing 125 per cent in the cost of living above pre-war and fluctuation either way of five points will carry an increase or reduction of 1s., as the case may be. In addition, every man will receive 20s. being payment of 5s. back pay for four weeks prior to January 1, 1920, from which date the proposals will take effect.

Soch, briefly, are the general fundamentals underlying the settlement between the Ministry of Transport and the executive of the National Union of Railwaysmen. Although there has been

an effort to avoid the intricate details and technicalities, sufficient has been written to indicate what a complicated piece of business the whole negotiations have been. Standardization in itself—in any industry—is an unthankful task, but when coupled on to wages movements and the fluctuating prices of food and other necessities, the work becomes stupendous.

### Conciliation Machinery

The machinery to be set up for the purpose of conciliation has been dealt with in a previous issue and remains substantially the same. Matters of local interest, the discharge or victimization of a man, will be considered by a joint committee representing the union and the railway management, but the aggrieved party has the right to appeal.

Questions that are national in character, such as wages and hours, are to be dealt with by the nominees of the national executives of the unions and the railway committee. Every impartial observer who has watched the progress of the negotiations, and who knows the conditions under which the railwaymen labored less than a decade ago, must agree with J. H. Thomas, M.P., the general secretary of the union, that "the settlement is a good one," and that the men would have been extremely foolish and misguided if they had rejected the proposals.

## POOR PROSPECTS FOR BELGIAN PROFITEERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Journal published recently an article from its Belgian correspondent on the cost of living in Brussels, which is particularly impressive if one compares the statistics it gives with the excess rate of living in France. These figures show that Belgium has known how to successfully adapt the energy and sagacity which it displayed during the war, to improving the conditions of peace.

The newspaper points out that Belgium possesses the great advantage of being far smaller than France, so that the task of distributing supplies is comparatively easy. Supplies unloaded at Antwerp in the morning can be distributed by night in the remotest cities of the country. However, had not Belgium revealed energy and method in tackling the economic problems facing it, such facilities would not have sufficed to help it through the difficulties with which it was confronted. The government realized the necessity of working in direct collaboration with both producers and consumers, who, reassured as to the absolute loyalty of the government, were content to abide by the decisions taken by the latter.

As a striking example of the policy followed by the Belgian Government in economical matters, take the question of potatoes. When it was seen that potatoes could be sold at a reasonable profit for 20 to 22 centimes the kilo, and that the production exceeded the needs of the country, the government authorized exportation so long as the above-mentioned price was maintained on the national market. In order to effectively prevent potatoes from being exported at an extravagant price to the detriment of Belgian consumers, for every wagon load exported the state exacts that a wagon load shall be sold to it at 12 centimes a kilo, and turns it over to Belgian consumers at 18 centimes. Thus both home consumers and exporters are satisfied, and the government is, moreover, able to provide the French devastated regions with some 2500 tons.

Thanks to the wise methods employed Belgium suffers no shortage in foodstuffs, and its export trade is thriving. Whilst illicit speculation is attaining the dignity of a recognized profession in France, profiteering is reduced to a minimum in Belgium where the importations in the month of November reached a total of 103,000 francs, but where exports brought in no less than 89,000 francs.

**PROTEST AGAINST EAST END EVICTIONS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—The indignation aroused by the proposed demolition of dwelling-houses to build a telephone exchange in Spitalfields culminated recently in a public meeting held at Christchurch Hall, Hanbury Street, to protest against the threatened evictions.

The houses involved are of the tenement class, some of the families having resided there for periods ranging from 20 to 60 years. Negotiations for the purchase of the property by the government commenced as far back as 1915; many of the houses have already been vacated; and possession of the remainder is demanded.

Councillor J. R. Raphael, who presided over a crowded attendance, said individual evictions were going on almost daily all over the borough, and as if this were not a sufficient infliction, the super-evictor, in the form of the government, proposed to sweep away an entire block of houses to erect a telephone exchange for which an alternative site could easily be found. His advice to the threatened evictees was to sit tight and see if the government dare, in the face of public opinion, evict them by force.

Major Attlee, Mayor of Stepney, moved a resolution calling attention to the already serious overcrowding and want of houses in Stepney, and demanding that the houses for the telephone exchange "which have been designedly kept empty should be made available for dwelling, and that the proposed telephone exchange be placed on a more suitable site." A scheme, he said, had been approved by the Minister of Health for building houses in that area, and the Postmaster-General stepped in with the proposal for a telephone exchange. It was a scandal, he added, that telephones and cinemas should come before dwelling-houses.

## FAIRMAKES AIRCRAFT SHOWN IN PARIS

Progress From Early Monoplane to Modern Mammoth Aeroplane Seen at French Salon

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Amongst the many exhibitions and salons that Mr. Poincaré has inaugurated during the first year of peace, none has presented such timely interest as the Sixth Aeronautical Salon which was opened recently.

All who visited it were struck by the ingenuity future reserved for aviation, in consideration of the great advance of the last two decades.

Mr. Poincaré, accompanied by Marshals Foch and Pétain, and by the ambassadors of Great Britain, Italy, and the United States, took considerable interest in his visit and instead of strictly following the itinerary arranged by the organizing committee, he allowed his curiosity to guide him, apparently wishing to see everything there was to be seen and to learn all about the latest inventions.

### Progress Achieved

Those who visited the Salon could not fail to marvel at the remarkable progress achieved, since the conception of the first aeroplane of Mr. Ader, (1891-1897) resembling a gigantic bat, to the fantastic Mammoth built by Mr. Bleriot, with its four powerful motors, the latest "thing" in air machines. This aeroplane can carry 25-250 kilos and 25 passengers, and is practically a transformed giant bombing machine which the armistice prevented from being put into use. It has two floors. On the first floor there is installed a wireless telegraph apparatus, while on the second one finds a comfortable cabin with sufficient room space for four passengers, the pilot's and mechanic's cabins.

This giant will soon carry out its first cross-channel passage and a great success may safely be predicted for it. The great white Handley Page aeroplane also attracted the attention of Mr. Poincaré, who climbed into the beautifully equipped cabin of the cross-channel veteran, after which he examined the Nieuport, the type of machine in which Sadi Leconte recently accomplished his extraordinary speed record, flying at the rate of 200 miles an hour!

### Aerial Passenger Lines

The exhibit of the Farnum brothers was also of great interest to all who visited the salon. The Goliath which recently accomplished the France-Sénégal raid was with its great outspread wings the very expression of solidity and comfort. Its cabin was provided with real windows, through which passengers can contemplate the panorama over which they are flying; revolving armchairs and tables were also provided. But, not content with the maximum of comfort and speed, the

advantages claimed for the new screen from an educational point of view is the fact that it will be possible to give lessons and lectures illustrated by cinema pictures without the lecture room having to be darkened. In commercial and other propaganda, the screen, it is pointed out, can be used with cinematographs or motor lorries where halls are not available.

The invention, if it proves to be all that it has seemed to be at recent trials, will enable the cinema to spread into those countries where the natives will not go into darkened buildings.

## WANAMAKER'S

Broadway at Ninth, New York

### New Lamps

One of the finest collections of bronze and cloisonné floor and table lamps we have ever had has just arrived from the Orient

More than fifty different designs of table lamps, \$25 to \$47 each.

Floor lamps, \$80, \$107.50, \$162.50, \$190 each. Beautiful Chinese pottery vase lamps, including Sang de Boeuf, plain yellow, blues, and hawthorn decorations, \$45 to \$150 each.

### Silk and Parchment Lamp Shades

An excellent stock from which you can choose a shade for either floor or table lamps, at prices ranging from \$25 to \$190 each.

Second Gallery, New Building.

### Garden Party Foulards

are destined to attain wide popularity in the next few months. The materials are all figured, with large striking terms for the modish woman who follows the fashion religiously, and quieter, but none the less stylish, designs for the more conservative dresser. There are two qualities, both 40 inches wide; \$4.50 and \$7.50 yard.

The simpler color-combinations are navy and white, navy and beige, Alsatian or Delft blue used with white and beige, brown and white (rich glowing shade which promises to be very good this Spring), and, of course, the inevitable black and white.

Then there are more daring effects, introducing a dull

Main floor, Old Building.

### Boys' and Girls' Shoes

Scarcely anything is more important, in these days of snow and slush and puddles, than that children should have good shoes to protect their feet from getting wet.

Particularly appropriate are some dull black lace bluchers for boys; sizes 11 to 13½ at \$5.25; sizes 1 to 6 at \$6.50. Stout soles sewed on to sturdy uppers, well fashioned, good drill lining.

For children, a similar lace shoe—not blucher—at \$4.50 to \$7, according to size; sizes

running from 6 (small) to 6 (for big girls). In tan, \$4.50 to \$8.

Every bright day and clean streets, we have, for children, patent leather button shoes with velvet tops, \$6.50 to \$8.50, according to size; white kid-skin tops, \$6.50 to \$9.

Boys' Shoes—Burlington Arcade floor, New Building. Girls' Shoes—Main floor, Old Building.

## COOPERATORS IN EUROPE COMBINE

British Have Made Arrangements for Trade With South Russia, Rumania, Serbia, and Poland

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Cooperators are convinced that the capitalistic system of credit and trade broke down under the strain of war, and they are equally convinced that it will fail to restore the broken markets, or overcome the difficulties of world shortage and rising prices. They have, on the other hand, not the slightest doubt as to the ability of the machinery of the cooperative movement to place the commerce of the world on a firm foundation again, for cooperation, they say, reconciles the interests of the producer and consumer alike, bringing them together upon mutually advantageous terms.

This conviction is held because cooperators are also firmly convinced that the individualistic system of trading makes the supplying of human needs purely incidental to the acquiring of profits, while cooperation, on the other hand, seeks the good of all.

"The original and beneficial object of trade—that is, the satisfaction of human needs—has been lost sight of in a capitalist system whose motive is

that of profit-making, and whose method is that of autocracy," writes

Miss Llewellyn Davies, the general

secretary of the Cooperative Women's Guild, in a paper on "An Economic League of Peoples." "A cooperative system, based on organized consumption, restores the original object of trade. It is one which accepts the economic interests of the whole body of consumers as the purpose of trade. It functions without making profits, distributing the surplus on trading transactions to the members in proportion to purchase. It makes capital the servant, not the master, of industry."

**Goods for South Russia**

On September 27, 1919, the Cunard steamer Tyria left Manchester docks bound for the Kuban district of south Russia, laden with £60,000 of goods—chiefly textiles.

About £200,000 in the form of food and clothing has also been sent to the Federation of Village Cooperative Societies of Rumania. Poland also has received help; goods on credit having been supplied to two cooperative wholesale societies there—the Union of Consumers Societies and the Polish Conservative Cooperative Union. About £100,000 worth of commodities has been sent to each of these organizations, and more is to follow. The Serbian Union of Agricultural Cooperative Societies is to receive credit to the extent of £200,000, and the Cooperative Wholesale Society at Prague is to receive £100,000, whilst the question of supplying necessities of life to the value of \$100,000 to the Cooperative Union of Armenia, for distribution among cooperative families in distress, is also under consideration.

The British Cooperative Wholesale Society has already been visited by cooperators from many different countries, including Belgium, Armenia, and France, asking for help. In response to these appeals, the Co-

operative Wholesale Society has decided to lend £1,200,000 on credit to cooperative federations in countries where distress has been prevalent, to be paid back in manufactured goods, cash, or raw materials. An agreement has also been made for an exchange of trade with cooperative societies in south Russia, and it is estimated that the Cooperative Wholesale Society will supply articles to the value of £400,000.

**Movement's Rapid Spread**

The war, while it has brought devastation and misery on a scale hitherto unknown, has also thrown into bold relief the evils of individualism, and the virtues of cooperation. Everywhere the cooperative movement has spread with amazing rapidity, and a silent but powerful revolution is taking place, and slowly but surely a new social civilization is evolving.

"Ultimately, no doubt, will arise an International Cooperative Wholesale Society which will pool the surpluses of trade and divide them amongst different countries, thus extending the cooperative non-profit-making methods of national cooperation to international trade," says Miss Davies. But in the meantime there is urgent work to be done in the areas devastated by the war.

The British Cooperative Wholesale Society has already been visited by cooperators from many different countries, including Belgium, Armenia, and France, asking for help. In response to these appeals, the Co-

## MANY NEW ULSTERS

### From Kuppenheimer

### Now In This Sale

We Have Just Received Them and Instead of Keeping Them Out, for Selling at Regular Prices, or Packing Them Away for Next Season and Getting the 30% Higher Prices Which Clothing Will in All Probability Bring Next Winter, We Have Put Them Right in with Our Regular Stock, Offering You Unlimited Choice of as Fine Ready-to-Wear Clothing as There Is Made

### Kuppenheimer and Brill Overcoats, Ulsters and Suits

#### At Unusually Liberal Reductions

\$75, \$80, \$85 and \$90 Overcoats and \$67.50 Suits, at . . . . .

\$55, \$57.50 and \$60 Overcoats and \$47.50 Suits, at . . . . .

\$95

## CLYDE HAS GOOD SHIPBUILDING YEAR

Production for 1919 Shows Advance Over Previous Year's Output of 114,000 Tons and Is Second Highest on Record

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The shipbuilding returns for the United Kingdom for 1919 are somewhat disappointing. It was anticipated that after the war there would be a great and rapid advance in shipbuilding, but there has been practically none so far. In 1918, 1242 vessels of 1,840,029 tons were constructed; in 1919, 1,268 vessels of 1,931,769 tons. It has to be remembered, however, that in 1918 a considerable volume of the work was naval. The department of the Controller-General of Shipbuilding, now demobilized, had done its best to speed up the construction of merchant steamers, but was tremendously handicapped by the amount of naval work on the stocks, and by the refitting and repairing of the vessels of the fleet which had to be given first place.

Neither does the output of the United Kingdom compare very favorably with that of the United States. It is interesting to note that in the United States 1337 vessels were built of, approximately, 4,700,000 tons, and developing, approximately, 2,590,000 indicated horsepower. While in the United Kingdom 1,268 vessels of 1,931,000 tons and 3,210,000 indicated horsepower left the yards. These figures show the American tonnage to be more than twice that of the United Kingdom; but it consists of many vessels for the lakes' traffic and a very large number of wooden vessels. The seagoing value of the boats is fairly well represented by the indicated horsepower, which, as will be seen, is considerably greater in the case of the United Kingdom.

### Production's Gradual Recovery

The Clyde production of 646,154 tons is an advance over 1918 of 114,000 tons, and is the second highest on record. It has been gradually recovering since 1915, when it dropped to 306,400 tons, the lowest output since 1897; but it has some little way to go before it reaches the record year of Clyde shipbuilding, 1913, when the output reached the total of 756,976 tons.

The output on the Clyde compares favorably with that of the other large British rivers. Vessels to the number of 422 were built in 1919 on the Clyde of a tonnage of 646,154 and 1,479,771 indicated horsepower, while on the Tyne, Wear, Tees, and Lagan, together, 239 vessels were floated of a total tonnage of 968,174 and 1,164,081 indicated horsepower. Thus on the Clyde nearly double the number of boats were built with an indicated horsepower exceeding all the others put together of over 360,000.

### Outputs Compared

Again, an interesting comparison may be constituted between the work on the Clyde and that done on the other Scottish rivers. The following shows the position at a glance:

Vessels Tons I. H. P.	
The Dee & Moray Firth	68 12,488 20,640
The Clyde	422 646,154 1,479,771
The Firth	42 51,280 33,363
The Tay	13 17,765 27,520
	545 728,687 1,561,894

It will be readily seen how far the Clyde outstrips the others in output.

With reference more particularly to the work on the Clyde, as has been stated, the increase in tonnage over 1918 amounted to only about 114,000 tons. There was no corresponding increase, however, on the horsepower, which fell to an extent of almost 400,000. Several reasons may be given to account for the comparative failure in output in this area. First of all, labor remained in an unsettled state throughout the year, although recently it has become more stabilized, at any rate on the surface. Second, the working week had been shortened without adequate compensation in an increase of numbers of workmen. Third, besides the usual repair work, there had to be done a great deal of work on the refitting of steamers which had been on war service. Lastly, many contracts which had been partially completed for the Admiralty were canceled. For example, a certain firm had contracts canceled for a battle cruiser, a light cruiser, two torpedo boat destroyers, and three submarines, on which a considerable amount of work had been done on the hulls and machinery.

### Premier Year of the Tramp

The resounding of the contracts for naval vessels freed many of the stocks for ocean-going craft; and 1919 may be said to have been the premier year of the tramp steamer. Of the total 422 vessels constructed on the Clyde 90 were cargo steamers of a total of 378,512 tons; and only seven were passenger boats of an aggregate of 28.

## Civilians Buy Army Raincoats Direct From Government Contractors

THE PEERLESS CO., Dept. 401, 80 Broad Street, Newark, **\$8.50**

The one type of Raincoat, both waterproof and sanitary. The result of two years' experimentation by army experts. Made strictly to government specifications of government approved cloth, guaranteed durable and fast color. No coat can get through thermically cemented, storm-proof collar with storm-proof tab, interfitting by front adjustable fastenings around wrists, side pockets with additional slit to reach inside clothing without opening coat. Back is sanitary ventilated, concealed by duplex yoke, giving cape effect. Because the war ended unexpectedly and military requirements ceased, civilians may buy these government approved raincoats far below actual value.

OFFICERS' DOUBLE- with inverted pleat down back; belt all around with adjustable collar; outside patch pockets.

BREASTED MODELS with flaps; buckled wrist fastenings, ivory buttons.

Retailed during war for \$25 to \$30. Delivered free to your door on receipt of

LADIES' MODELS, made of same material, single breasted with belt, postpaid insured.

Boys' and Girls' Raincoats, same material, sizes 6 to 16 years.

WHEN ORDERING, STATE CHEST MEASUREMENT

If not satisfied, return coat and money will be refunded

## BRITAIN'S DEMAND FOR RURAL HOUSES

Viscount Astor Declares There Is an Immediate Minimum Need for 100,000 Dwellings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Viscount Astor, speaking at a meeting of the Agricultural Club in London, recently, said there was an immediate minimum need for 100,000 new rural houses. The Ministry of Health had been criticized for the minimum accommodation demanded for rural houses, but the rural standard should not be below the urban standard, since the families of agricultural laborers were on the average 16 per cent larger than the families of the rest of the population. The 100,000 houses should, as far as possible, be built in hamlets and villages, thus facilitating education, satisfying the gregarious instincts of man, and enabling better water and drainage to be provided. The bicycle had made it possible for the agricultural laborer to live some distance from his work.

### Cost Almost Doubled

The cost of building had almost doubled and a brick cottage which before the war cost £350 would now cost £700. New methods of construction were however being discovered and old methods rediscovered, and steel and concrete and pise de terre seemed likely to reduce the cost by £150 per house. But even if the Treasury wiped off 30 per cent of the present cost of building as representing war inflation above normal post war cost, they could not look to getting cottages at a lower figure than from £350 to £500.

Taking this as the cost of building, it would be seen that the economic rent to be reached during the next few years varied between 10s. 6d. and 15s. per week. A flat rate minimum of 7s. had been proposed as an initial rent for new rural cottages, but war experience had shown that the minimum tended to become the maximum and such a low figure would be inadequate for industrial or semi-industrial districts. They were, therefore, forced to the conclusion that the initial rents must be considerably higher than pre-war rents; that they would have to aim at getting, in 1927, an economic rent on the then cost of building, and that the 3s. maximum fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board, as the rent for tied cottages, would have to be reconsidered.

### The Rural Exodus

Before the war agricultural laborers paid more than 3s. a week in rent and more would have done so if cottages had been available. While the cost of living had doubled, agricultural wages had more than doubled and an initial rent for new rural houses of from 7s. to 10s. was not unreasonable, but this did not mean that the rents of old small or insanitary rural houses should rise to anything like that figure. These initial rents should be substantially increased in about two or three years and again in 1927. It was essential to get rural housing established on a commercial basis if the rural exodus and agricultural depression were to be checked.

### BRITISH COTTON MEN TO MAKE WORLD TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—An interesting, and what may prove highly profitable, proposal for investigating commercial possibilities along the trade routes, and particularly in China, will be revived early this year when the government will be asked by cotton interests in Lancashire to give substantial assistance toward arranging and equipping a ship in which manufacturers, merchants, and operatives may visit the world's markets where products of the north country looms are eagerly sought. A similar scheme was discussed some months ago and would have materialized but for the fact that insufficient support from the government was forthcoming.

The proposal comes from the head of the British Consular Service in China, who reported that the Chinese Empire could easily absorb all the cotton Lancashire was able to export. A delegation of the Cotton Operatives Union went to America to investigate the whole process of artificial humidity which has been brought to a fine art in the States and has been responsible for the more delicate cotton fabrics in which American manufacturers now specialize. That delegation returned and reported that Lancashire, except under the Russian terrorism. During the winter of 1917-18, we lived through our hardest times in Sweden and suffered much from hunger and want," continued Mr. Branting. "But in spite of that, the ghost did not gain in power anything to speak of. And so it will be everywhere. Our democratic ideas are too sound, our parliamentary system is too firm."

No Better Hose Made in America:

## HOLEPROOF HOSE

—Absolutely unsurpassed today by any other hose from the standpoint of quality, long wear, good appearance and moderate price.

### FOR MEN

(6 pairs in a box)

Cotton	\$3.00	Fine Cotton	\$2.60
Fine Cotton	\$3.60	Fine Lisle	\$2.75
Fine Lisle	\$3.90	Fine Silk (hem top)	\$6.45
		Fine Silk (rib top)	7.00

(3 pairs in a box)

Silk	\$3.75	Fine Cotton	\$5.10
Heavy Silk	\$4.95	Fine Lisle	\$5.40

### FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

(3 pairs in a box)

Sizes 6 to 8	\$1.80	Sizes 6 to 8	\$3.50
Sizes 8 1/2 to 11	\$2.10	Sizes 8 1/2 to 11	\$4.10

Delivery prepaid in New England

**TALBOT CO.**

Sole Boston Agents

shire had nothing to fear from American competition, but there were greater possibilities, and perhaps greater dangers to encounter, in other parts of the world.

It was then proposed that representatives of the cotton manufacturers and spinners' associations and of the leading merchants, together with a number of experienced operatives, should go on a world-tour, first visiting the Netherlands, then Egypt, India, China, and Japan, and afterward South America, the United States, and Canada, and investigate for 10 months or so the whole aspect of the world's cotton markets, from the cultivation of cotton in eastern plantations, to the opening up of large areas for development.

The cost was estimated at £30,000, and it was because the government would only encourage the venture to the extent of £3000 that the idea was put in abeyance. The government is again to be asked to afford greater support to the proposal. Even if these representations fail, there is good reason for saying that the tour will be made in 1920, though Lancashire itself may have to undertake its entire responsibility.

### MILK SUBSIDY FOR LONDON OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The present high price of milk was the subject of a deputation from the local authorities of the Greater London area, which recently waited upon the Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street. The deputation, which was the outcome of a conference held at the Guildhall recently, asked for an immediate reduction in the price of milk, it being urged that the present figure was unnecessarily high in relation to the cost of production and distribution.

He also asked that the government should introduce legislation, whereby local authorities might establish and maintain depots for the supply of milk, at not less than cost price, and further urged that education authorities should supply milk free of charge to necessitous children at public elementary schools. The question of coal supplies was also dealt with, and the government was asked to give precedence in railway and other transport to coal, milk, and foodstuffs. Practically the whole of theborough councils in the metropolitan area were represented, as well as the Corporation of the City of London, the Essex, Middlesex, and Surrey County Councils, one delegate being sent from each body.

In addition to Mr. G. H. Roberts, Food Controller, and Mr. Wilfred Buckley, Director of Milk Supplies, the Prime Minister was accompanied by Dr. Addison and Sir George Newmann. The deputation, it is stated, was sympathetically received, but Mr. Lloyd George informed the members that a milk subsidy could not be given, and that the responsibility must be taken by the localities under the various health acts, and health orders. Subsidies, he thought, were things that should be decreased rather than increased. The Premier further stated that he would introduce a bill which would give municipalities power to municipalize the milk supply to licensed milk sellers, and, in time of emergency to fix prices.

### BRITISH FIRMS IN SOUTH RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—An interesting, and what may prove highly profitable, proposal for investigating commercial possibilities along the trade routes, and particularly in China, will be revived early this year when the government will be asked by cotton interests in Lancashire to give substantial assistance toward arranging and equipping a ship in which manufacturers, merchants, and operatives may visit the world's markets where products of the north country looms are eagerly sought. A similar scheme was discussed some months ago and would have materialized but for the fact that insufficient support from the government was forthcoming.

The proposal comes from the head of the British Consular Service in China, who reported that the Chinese Empire could easily absorb all the cotton Lancashire was able to export. A delegation of the Cotton Operatives Union went to America to investigate the whole process of artificial humidity which has been brought to a fine art in the States and has been responsible for the more delicate cotton fabrics in which American manufacturers now specialize. That delegation returned and reported that Lancashire, except under the Russian terrorism.

During the winter of 1917-18, we lived through our hardest times in Sweden and suffered much from hunger and want," continued Mr. Branting. "But in spite of that, the ghost did not gain in power anything to speak of. And so it will be everywhere. Our democratic ideas are too sound, our parliamentary system is too firm."

## PEACE UNDECIDED ON INDIA'S BORDER

Though Peace Was Signed With Afghans in August, Mahsuds Have Not Admitted Defeat—Recent Events Summarized

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will remember that peace was signed with Afghanistan on August 8. Nevertheless, there is little sign of peace on the Indian frontier. The Mahsuds and Waziris spent September in plundering and raiding peaceful villages. On September 19 the Tank railway station was attacked; on September 23 an attack was made on Kirgh. Finally, the insecurity of life and property in Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu became so serious as to render protective measures unavoidable. The Waziris and Mahsuds were summoned to Jirga, and informed that unless they ceased their tactics of harassing the British troops and plundering the local villages, they would be subjected to aerial bombardment. The Tochi Waziris accepted the British terms.

### A Rumor in Waziristan

It appears that there was a rumor in Waziristan, which obtained general credence, to the effect that the British were pledged to hand over the country to Afghanistan within six months. Hence the defiance of the Mahsuds and their continual efforts to curry favor with Kabul and to obtain military assistance from the Ameer. Punitive measures were adopted and Mahsud villages bombed. The bombing had the desired effect with the Waziris, but the Mahsuds still held out, until in December, the fighting became heavier than at any part of the campaign. From December 10 there was continual skirmishing with the still rebellious section of the Waziris and the ever-defiant Mahsuds. Even the Tochi Waziris were reported to be again unsettled and to be holding a jirga at Shawa in the Kurram.

On December 10 the Mahsuds attacked a party of British troops near Jandola. On December 12 the British troops drove off a Mahsud gang near Jandola. On December 13 there was heavy fighting on Sarkai Ridge. The Mahsuds enfiladed the British troops on the ridge from the nullahs below. The British, having obtained their objective, prepared to retreat. The

Mahsuds attempted to cut them off but were unsuccessful.

On December 17, the Mahsuds were again collected round about Jandola. It was reported that the Wana Waziris were hurrying to their assistance. The Mahsuds tactics appear to be to harass, snipe, and raid, while avoiding a decisive engagement. To describe the present situation briefly, the Mahsuds rejected the peace terms offered by the British, on account of their fixed opposition to the British schemes for the construction of a good road between Jandola and Sarwekal. It is believed that the Mahsuds are under the impression that they will be able to induce the British to pay indemnities for the privilege of making the Shahk Road. It is added that the Maliks recently returned from Kabul are responsible for this false impression of the Mahsuds.

On December 19 and 20 the fighting culminated in the two-days battle of Sandbag Hill. On December 19 the British troops gained their objective to clear the ridge and establish a strong, permanent picket on the hill, after a fierce fight lasting several hours. The advantage, however, was temporary, as the enemy, by a determined counter-attack, succeeded in rendering the British position untenable and in inflicting severe casualties.



## INTERBOROUGH AND EMPLOYEES' UNION

Council Says Company Paid Men for Time Devoted to Brotherhood—List Produced of 30 High-Salaried Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Evidence tending to show that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company pays its employees for time spent working for the Interborough Brotherhood of Employees was brought out at the continuation of the Board of Estimate's traction inquiry here. Although Patrick J. Connolly, president of the brotherhood and leader of the strike last summer, divided his time about equally between that organization and the Interborough during December, he was paid a full month's pay as motorman for the company, according to his time report, produced by James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the company, at Mayor John F. Hylan's request. Mr. Quackenbush said the company paid all employees for the time devoted to the brotherhood.

Charles L. Craig, City Comptroller, asked whether Raymond F. Almirell, chairman of the extraordinary grand jury, had been acquainted with this fact when he was holding his inquiry. Part of the jury's work resulted in a report that no evidence of a conspiracy between the Interborough employers and employees could be found.

Mr. Quackenbush replied that he saw no reason why the jury should not have known that the brotherhood members were paid by the railroad, as the fact had been known since the organization of the brotherhood. Replying to Mayor Hylan's question as to whether Mr. Connolly was paid by the company while leading the strike, Mr. Quackenbush promised to produce the information he wanted, but believed that Mr. Connolly had not been paid during that time.

The list of officials receiving more than \$6000, produced at the Mayor and Comptroller's request, contained about 30 names. Frank Hedley, president, received \$65,000 and Mr. Quackenbush, \$60,000. A discussion followed the production of the pay roll and expense sheets of the publicity department which showed that its expenses from April, 1918, to November, 1919, totaled \$65,906.49. The director of the publicity work is paid \$12,000 a year. The work includes the posting in subway and elevated trains of appeals for higher fare under the titles of "Subway Sun" and "Elevated News." The cost of this publicity was more than \$2000 a month.

United States Judge Julius M. Mayer has made public a report of Stone and Webster showing that the total value of the New York Railways system, including all leased lines before disintegration began, was \$88,998,970 before the war and \$144,955,177 last June.

## BOYCOTT CONTINUES ON JAPANESE GOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—There is no sign of a weakening of the boycott which the Chinese have placed on Japanese goods, according to advices received here from Peking and Shanghai, which state that impetus was given to the movement under the direction of Chinese students and patriotic associations by the Foochow incident and the dispatch of Japanese warships to the district.

Many pledges have been obtained by these associations from shopkeepers to abstain from handling Japanese goods. It is said the boycott is accompanied by very little disorder, the activities being confined chiefly to the holding of meetings, the organizing of parades, speeches in which the objects of the boycott are explained and sometimes a ceremonial destruction of Japanese wares.

In order to lessen the hardship imposed upon merchants having Japanese goods, these goods are frequently assembled and held until a certain day when they are sold under the auspices of the People's Union and the proceeds distributed to those contributing the goods.

## GOVERNOR EDWARDS MAKES STIPULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Edwards I. Edwards, Governor of New Jersey, and Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, for the second time recently have been the chief speakers at the same dinner, and political observers wonder what may be the ultimate effect on national Democratic politics of these repeated appearances together of the anti-prohibitionist Governor and the leader of that party's organization. Governor Edwards was careful, at the dinner given in honor of Mr. Cummings here, to stipulate that his remarks should not be construed as committing Mr. Cummings to his program. The Governor said he intended to take the prohibition question, which he considers to be one of personal liberty and state rights, to the National Democratic convention.

## PANAMA PLANS A SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Dr. Clarence J. Owens, chairman of a mission which recently made an economic survey of the Republic of Panama, yesterday explained the character of an intensive training school for young men from the United States, as any of the Latin-American coun-

tries, to be opened in Panama City next autumn. At this school young men who expect to enter the field of foreign business can study finance, shipping and language as applicable to trade relations among those countries.

It will serve as a foundation for a Pan-American university of commerce which is later to be established at Panama. That government has already donated a tract of land on which to erect a permanent building for the college. In the meantime, it will be housed in one of the main halls of the National Institution of Panama.

"At the crossroads of commerce between the United States and the other American republics, with English and Spanish spoken almost interchangeably on the Isthmus; with the passing, unloading and transferring of cargoes from all parts of the world going on there, Panama offers an ideal place for the practical study of international trade," said Dr. Owens, in discussing the project.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Decrease in Jail Population

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—A marked decrease in the jail population throughout Indiana is generally accredited to the operation of prohibition and the ultimate result is expected to be a large saving to the people of the State. Statistics collected by the Indiana State Board of Charities show the greatly diminished activities of these institutions. The secretary of the board says that the sheriffs and other officials felt that it was prohibition that was keeping the jail population down and that the board had no doubt that prohibition had great influence, probably the greatest single influence, in decreasing the number of persons in jail during the last year.

At the close of the state fiscal year, September 30, 1919, the total number of persons in jail in Indiana was 456, the lowest figure recorded in the last 20 years. On September 30, 1918, the number was 510, but for the 12 preceding years the number was never less than 1000, and in 1914 it was as high as 1459.

Thirty-four jails were empty September 30, 1919. Sixteen jails had only one inmate, seven had two, seven had three, and four had four. Thirteen jails had from five to ten each, and 11 had more than 10. Six jails had been empty but for the presence of persons who should have been in state institutions. State prohibition became effective in Indiana April 2, 1917.

Dry Conditions Bring Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

AUBURN, New York—Increased production and efficiency among the industries of this city are found to be largely the result of prohibition. An attorney of the Anti-Saloon League of New York recently visited here, and his investigations into the situation led to the information that the workers in a number of factories were putting in more time and getting more pay under dry conditions. It was also said that their work had improved and that the custom of asking for advances on their wages had practically ceased. The largest factory, employing about 1500 men, reported that formerly about 20 per cent of the workers was absent on Mondays, but conditions had so improved under prohibition that the last six months had been the best in the company's history with regard to attendance, efficiency, and general prosperity. The men are better dressed, it was found, and their families are in more comfortable circumstances. The department stores reported the best business in their history and one shop announced that it had dispensed with its collector. It was said that a better quality of goods is being purchased and there has been a notable increase in the sale of women's and children's clothing.

POOR PAY DEPLETES RANKS OF TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The offering of the Metropolitan Opera Company was "Rigoletto," and some who must have their performance studded with great names were inclined to scoff at the cast. Charles Hackett was the Duke and Mabel Garrison was Gilda—a fact that gives point to a remark to me as we passed out by one of the high officials of the company. "Gatti-Casazza says that in 10 years the Americans will have good opera companies made up entirely of their own singers—they won't need to depend on the foreign-born artists." At any rate, Hackett put into the part of the Duke a great deal more than a modicum of good looks, of resilient freshness in the voice, of debonair and insouciant demeanor, and all that it takes to make convincing this light-hearted but particularly villainous Lothario.

Mrs. Coolidge's prize contest for this year has also been announced, the prize to be \$1000 for the best string quartet submitted to a jury before August 1, 1920. There is to be but one prize, with no honorable mention, and the winning manuscript will be performed by the Berkshire String Quartet at this year's festival of chamber music in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

## MUSIC

The Music of Boston

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Messrs.

Reinhard Werrenrath was soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra. His first offering was the Bach recitative and aria from the sixtieth Sunday after Trinity: "Watch Ye, Pray Ye," and "Ah, When on That Great Day"; his second contribution was a group of five songs by Daniel Gregory Mason called "Russians." In the Bach music he was somewhat submerged by the orchestra, since he did not release the full power of his voice. As the organ had been added to the orchestra, the accompaniment was a heavily-running tide for a soloist to stem. There was no want of spiritual feeling on the singer's part, or of reverent comprehension of the intent of the text. But his greater success, by far, was achieved in the odd ballads by Mason, which are well worth the trouble of bringing them to the footlights.

Each of the songs crystallizes round a type—the drunkard, the concierge player, the revolutionary, the boy, the prophet. The verses are by Witter Bynner, and they seem to come close to the soil and the heart of Russia today. The last, with its "Hang yourselves, drown yourselves!" sounds like a threatening tirade of Bolshevism rampant. But the music has not thrown conventional harmony to the winds for blatant cacophony. It is a plastic and vital scoring, true to the sense of the words and the essential concept of the poems. Mr. Werrenrath put himself like an athlete into the measure, but he did not rant; his sense of proportion, as in Miss Garrison's case, had taught him the value of reticence and contrast.

The orchestra's part in the afternoon was to play Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis" overture, Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, and Wagner's funeral march from "The Twilight of the Gods," in memory of Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, the prime mover in the establishment of the orchestra.

American Music, Old and New

For the Matinee Musical Club Harold V. Milligan talked of American

music, old and new, with the demonstrating assistance of Olive Nevin, soprano, Marie Loughey, mezzo-soprano, J. Erwin Mutch, baritone, and Camille W. Zeckwer, composer-pianist.

Mr. Milligan's account of his quest for biographical data concerning Stephen Foster was most interesting. He found that virtually every one who has attempted to tell the story of Foster's chequered career has gone back to the article written by Robert Nevin for the Atlantic Monthly in 1867. Mr. Milligan discovered two other sources of information. One of these is a gentleman named George Cooper of New York whose address he learned at last through a card catalog kept by the Oliver Ditson Company. The other is a farm in the suburbs of Pittsburgh, where he found a box containing many letters written by Foster.

Miss Nevin, who prettily sang two songs by Francis Hopkinson (1737-1791) and four by her cousin, Ethelbert Nevin, prefaced the latter's song "The Woodpecker" by the story of her experience at a recital in Boston, when a learned ornithologist with a white beard made solemn protest to her on the ground that the text inaccurately described the woodpecker's habits. Said this pundit: "The woodpecker never goes near a maple tree." Thereafter the singer did her best to change from "maple" to "apple," but she had difficulty in remembering so to do.

Besides Hopkinson, Foster, and Nevin, the composers named on this all-American program were Burleigh, Horsmann, Zeckwer, Mrs. H. H. A. Beach (the duet "Ah, Love, But a Day"), Edward MacDowell ("The Beaming Eyes") and Frances McCollin ("A chorus, "Snow Flakes," dedicated to the club by the gifted young Philadelphia composer.

The New York Symphony

The New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch directing, gave a concert that marked again with emphasis how this organization has outgrown its shell of a decade ago. The Charpentier symphonic suite, "Impressions d'Italie," brought to the fore Rene Poirier's viola—though actually the player was stationed in the wings, to convey the effect of distance and of

## ASSOCIATIONS TO INCREASE EXPORTS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—In connection with the movement to develop American foreign trade, associations have been formed by business men under the Export Trade Act—Webb-Pomerene Law—for the export of goods. All sections of the country and nearly all the important industries are represented in associations which have filed papers with the Federal Trade Commission to date, and new organizations are being constantly formed. The latest export concern, one which is expected ultimately to play an important part in developing overseas trade, is the Locomotive Export Association.

In some cases the organizations are mutual associations and do not have capital stock. The ground work has thus been laid for American manufacturers to combine in an effective way not only in stimulating export trade, but also in meeting competition in foreign fields, which will increase in intensity in future years as the work of rehabilitation progresses in European countries.

## DOMINICAN CUSTOMS RECEIPTS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—According to a treaty approved in 1907, the United States War Department holds a receivership of the customs receipts of the Dominican Republic.

A new tariff became effective January 1, 1920, with materially lower duties on many articles. All agricultural implements now can be imported free of duty. Much development, especially of sugar culture, is going on in Santo Domingo.

**B. Altman & Co.**  
MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

## The New Modes for Spring

are now displayed in

Women's and Misses' Tailleurs, Frocks, Evening Gowns, Coats, Wraps, Blouses, Hats, Sports Clothes (including Sweaters) and all the accessories of costume

Girls' and Children's Outerwear

for every occasion

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits, Top Coats, Hats, Shoes and Furnishings

## Women's Silk Frocks

for street and afternoon wear  
specially priced at

\$58.00

will be featured in an Important Sale  
to be held on Monday

in the Ready-to-wear Department  
on the Third Floor.

## Vogue Patterns

may be obtained on the Fourth Floor

## Six Selling Floors

are open to the purchasing public  
in B. Altman & Co.'s Store.

A considerable section of the

SIXTH FLOOR is occupied by the

Department for  
Economical Purchasing

where selections of new, carefully chosen and fashionable merchandise (including Clothing for Men, Women and the Younger Set) have been specially assembled and tastefully displayed.

DRIVERS FAIL TO MAKE RETURNS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—An announcement made by the office of the internal revenue collector here indicates that about 2000 jitney bus and taxicab drivers have failed to file returns on the passenger automobile they have rented for hire and thereby have made themselves subject to severe penalties. Notices to delinquents have been sent out and it is planned to institute proceedings against those who fail to make return and pay the tax.

PANAMA PLANS A SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Dr. Clarence J. Owens, chairman of a mission which recently made an economic survey of the Republic of Panama, yesterday explained the character of an intensive training school for young men from the United States, as any of the Latin-American coun-



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

## Break in Foreign Exchange, Securities and Commodities Markets Exciting the Attention of International Bankers

The week has been a memorable one in the financial world. The outstanding feature was the violent break in foreign exchange, following a steady decline which started last spring. When sterling got down to \$3.19 in New York the New York stock market dropped precipitately. Severe declines also were brought about in the cotton and provision markets. The break in cotton was in part due to a report that in order to aid in stabilizing exchange, England had determined to place an embargo upon cotton imports from the United States. It is not considered probable that such a step, if undertaken, would be for longer than a month or so, for the reason that cotton is one of the commodities England must have at almost any cost. An embargo on cotton imports would aid in stabilizing sterling rates, temporarily, but would have an unfavorable effect eventually, for the reason that England needs to keep her cotton spindles busy in order to make the goods necessary for export. England needs to increase her exports in order to stabilize the exchange rates. There are nearly twice as many spindles in England as in the United States, and the cutting off of cotton imports would seriously hamper the efforts that may be made to adjust the exchange situation.

## Other Exchanges Weak

French, Belgian, and Italian exchanges also made new low records. German and Austrian exchanges are about as low as they can go without vanishing completely out of sight. The very unfavorable exchange situation is exciting much interest among international bankers, and it is becoming daily more apparent that the proposed international conference of financiers may have real work to do in an effort to bring order out of the confusion. The very unsatisfactory exchange situation will have the effect of lowering commodities prices in the United States. It therefore will have the effect of reducing the cost of living. However, if the exchange rates so adverse to Europe have the effect of reducing United States exports, as seems inevitable, it will mean lessening industrial activity in this country and possibly much unemployment, a situation not at all desirable. If a man is out of employment it makes little difference to him how much the cost of living may be reduced if he has no means whereby to purchase the necessities of life.

## Money Stringency

The tension in money has tightened a slight degree further. The visible supply of new funds appears to be somewhat less at the moment, partly in consequence of large United States Treasury withdrawals this week, while borrowing demand continues heavy and keen. There are some prophecies of relative relaxation after this week, but they are not sanguine; and in the background waits the need for financing the first of the federal tax payments, on March 15.

A rate of 25 per cent for call money was attained during the afternoon of Wednesday, and is the highest recorded since the 30 per cent peak reached on November 12 last. In New York the total of government withdrawals of deposits in the three calls this week aggregates \$180,000,000, leaving government deposits in metropolitan banks at only about \$100,000,000.

The call money market has not only to bear its own intrinsic burdens under the general credit situation prevailing, but also is, to a considerable extent, a vicarious sufferer from the added pressure in the time market. The inability to renew time commitments expiring has led to increased resort to the call market, at the same time that the volume of accommodation set aside by banking policy for call lending is held rigidly stationary.

## Rates May Continue High

New York bankers are practically unanimous that call money rates will hold at high levels for some little time. They say that the present credit situation is acute, but one in which there is no cause for alarm. Leading financiers doubt that the so-called money committee will again assume control of Wall Street's money bag. They say the present lightness does not call for any such drastic action.

The recent increase in rediscount rates on war and commercial paper has not as yet resulted in any contraction in loans at the central bank, though it has at least acted as a check. In some banking quarters it is believed that the central bank may advance the rediscount rate to 7 per cent.

The general policy of curtailing all loans is naturally having its effect on Wall Street. It is no secret that Wall Street works with a limited amount of credit, and, once this is pinched, rates go up. It is being subjected to just this treatment now, and that is why higher rates are in order. There has not been any expansion in Wall Street loans during the last few weeks. On the contrary, there has been some contraction, and aggregate borrowings are now estimated at \$1,250,000,000.

## NEW YORK TRANSIT

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Transit Company for the year ended December 31, 1919, shows a net profit of \$1,024,448, equal to \$20.57 a share on \$5,000,000 capital stock, compared with \$14,294, or \$18.28 in 1918.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Am Can	50	50	47	49	
Am Int Corp	131 1/2	132 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	
Am Loco	92	92 1/2	89	91	
Am Smelters	62 1/2	63 1/2	62	62 1/2	
Am Sugar	121	121	120	120	
Am T & T	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	
Am Woolen	126 1/2	127 1/2	121 1/2	126 1/2	
Anaconda	57 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	
Atchison	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80	
Baldwin Loco	110 1/2	110 1/2	104 1/2	110 1/2	
B & O	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	
Beth Steel B	90 1/2	91 1/2	88	91	
Can Pac	121	123 1/2	119 1/2	123 1/2	
Central Leather	35 1/2	36 1/2	30 1/2	32 1/2	
Chandler	131 1/2	132 1/2	125 1/2	130	
Crucible Steel	216	216	205	211 1/2	
China	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	
Coca Pdgs	80 1/2	81 1/2	74 1/2	81	
Cuba Cane	44 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	
Cuba Cane pdg	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	
Endl-Johnson	122 1/2	130	125 1/2	129	
Inspiration	52 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2	52	
Int Paper	75 1/2	77	72 1/2	75 1/2	
Kennecott	28 1/2	28 1/2	25	28 1/2	
Gen Motors	282	282	258	267 1/2	
Gen Electric	125 1/2	125 1/2	120 1/2	125 1/2	
Marine	32 1/2	32 1/2	30 1/2	32 1/2	
Marine pdg	88	88	84 1/2	88	
Max Motor	26 1/2	26 1/2	26	26	
Max Pet	184 1/2	184 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	
Midvale	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	
Mo Pacific	23 1/2	25	22 1/2	23 1/2	
N Y Central	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	67	
N Y N H & H	26 1/2	26 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	
Pan Am Pet	82 1/2	83	76 1/2	82 1/2	
Pan Am Pet B	79	79	74	77	
Penn	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	
Pierce-Arrow	60	60	55 1/2	59 1/2	
Reading	71 1/2	72 1/2	69	70 1/2	
Rep I & Steel	107 1/2	107 1/2	103	107 1/2	
Roy D N Y	100 1/2	101 1/2	97	99 1/2	
Sinclair	35 1/2	37	34 1/2	36 1/2	
Texas Co	84	86 1/2	83 1/2	86 1/2	
Tex Pacific	20 1/2	20	18 1/2	21 1/2	
Trans Oil	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	
U S Rubber	105 1/2	105 1/2	99 1/2	103	
Studebaker	95 1/2	96	88 1/2	92 1/2	
Un Pacific	119 1/2	119 1/2	115 1/2	117 1/2	
Utah Copper	72	72	71	71 1/2	
U S Realty	46	46	44	46	
U S Steel	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	
U S Stamps	60 1/2	60 1/2	56 1/2	60 1/2	
Westinghouse	11 1/2	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	
Willys-Overland	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	
Worthington Pump	80 1/2	82	77	81	
Total sales 1,486,100 shares.					

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2s	96 70	97 00	96 60	97 00
Lib 1st 4 1/2s	90 50	90 50	89 88	90 50
Lib 2d 4 1/2s	89 60	90 00	89 52	90 00
Lib 1st 4 1/2s	91 16	91 30	91 16	91 26
Lib 2d 4 1/2s	89 30	90 30	89 90	90 06
Lib 1st 4 1/2s	93 06	93 40	92 00	93 20
Lib 2d 4 1/2s	90 25	90 60	89 50	90 25
Victory 3 1/2s	89 50	89 54	88 75	89 50
Victory 3 1/2s	97 50	97 80	97 74	97 84

## FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
City of Bordeaux	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
City of Lyons	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
City of Marseilles	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
City of Paris	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	93 1/2	1/2
A A C com	*88 1/2	1/2
Am Bosch Mag	*113 1/2	1/2
Am Electric com	*138 1/2	3 1/2
Am Zinc	12 1/2	1/2
Arizona Com	12 1/2	1/2
Baldwin Fish	11 1/2	1/2
Boston Elevated	62 1/2	1/2
Boston & Maine	31 1/2	1/2
Butte & Sup	*22 1/2	1/2
Cai & Arizona	61	1
Cai & Hecla	270	1



## LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## HOLLYWOOD, CAL.

Boulevard Millinery  
5909 Hollywood Blvd.AUTHORITATIVE STYLE SHOWING  
Millinery Sports Coats  
Silk Dresses  
Jersey Suits Sports Skirts  
and Quality Furs  
Special lines of Eastern Sample  
Garments—one of a kind  
INDIVIDUAL STYLE HATS  
made to your orderARTHUR H. DARLING  
"Perfect Motor Service"  
Motor Cars, Tires, Accessories, Gas,  
oils. Expert guaranteed Motor Car Re-  
pairing. Complete Machine and Repair  
Shop Equipment. This means Efficiency.HOLLYWOOD AUTO LAUNDRY  
Expert Washing and Polishing  
5490 Hollywood Blvd.Descriptive booklet, "Hollywood the Beautiful,"  
THE HOLLYWOOD  
NATIONAL BANK  
Cahuenga Ave. and Hollywood Blvd.  
E. O. Palmer, Pres. Ralph C. Long, Cashier  
H. S. Phelps, Vice-Pres. F. K. Galloway, Ass't. Cashier  
G. G. Greenwood, G. R. Dodge.FIRST NATIONAL  
BANK OF HOLLYWOOD  
HOLLYWOOD SAVINGS BANK  
HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD AT HIGHLAND  
57016WHEN IN HOLLYWOOD  
Call atYe Cake Shoppe  
and some of their home-made Bread-  
stuffs and Delicacies—also—Lettuce  
Bacon, Baked Beans and Brown Bread  
Hollywood Boulevard 578376Among the Best in the West  
HOLLYWOOD  
CITY DYE WORKS  
6420 Hollywood Boulevard  
M. R. AUSTIN, OwnerHollywood Laundry, Inc.  
Sunset and Cahuenga Avenues  
Telephone: Home 57316, Holly 2141.HOLLYWOOD PRESSING CLUB  
Perfect Pressed, Pic. Cleaned  
1508 Cahuenga St. 57434—Holly 2086COSMO CLEANING COMPANY  
Dry Cleaners and Dyers  
Holly 298 Home 57547Reliable information concerning beau-  
tiful Hollywood cheerfully given  
COOK REALTY CO.,  
6401 Hollywood Boulevard,  
Holly. 228 or 57355Baker-Hertzler Co.  
HOLLYWOOD'S NEW DRY GOODS STORE  
Across from the Postoffice  
DRY GOODS READY TO WEAR  
MILLINERY 5908 Hollywood Blvd. Phone 57206HUDSON—FAIR HAT SHOP  
Opp. Hotel Hollywood  
6512 Hollywood Blvd., Holly 2557T. M. PRINTING  
CO.  
6721 HOLLYWOOD BLVD.Hollywood Book Store  
6504 Hollywood Blvd. 57489  
Books—Commercial and Social StationeryHollywood Boot Shop  
6537 Hollywood Blvd. 577101  
Fine Footwear—Hosiery  
Modern Shop Repairing—Our boy will callH E Y WOOD'S  
6410 HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD  
Furnishings—Dry Goods—Holly 1085HOLLYWOOD  
FIREPROOF STORAGE CO.  
1666 North Highland Ave. Holly 5078  
GENERAL STORAGE—MOVING  
Packing and Shipping to all PointsCENTRAL HARDWARE CO.  
Distinctive Merchandise in All Lines  
The most complete and patronage  
6627 7th Hollywood Boulevard  
Phones 57902—H 1231HOLLYWOOD HARDWARE CO.  
6627 7th Hollywood Blvd.  
HOLLYWOOD  
FURNITURE  
COMPANY  
6410 HOLLYWOOD BLVD.—57108ASTHOLZ SHOE STORE  
Shoes. Hosiery—Everything for the foot.  
EXPERT SHOE REPAIRING  
6436 HOLLYWOOD BLVD.CHARLES G. PERRY  
Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting  
CHARLES A. B. STEPHENS  
Plumbing and Gas Fitting  
Hollywood Blvd. Hollywood 500—59019H. P. REHBEIN  
Hollywood Barber at Cahuenga  
Gasoline and OIL ACCESSORIESCAHUNGA SERVICE STATION  
Dodge & Postale  
Corner Cahuenga and Olive Aves.

GASOLINES OILS ACCESSORIES

"SMITHY" EXPERT ON BUICK  
AND NASH CARS  
7040 Hollywood Blvd. 579323ACKERSON & GOFF  
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE  
5502 Hollywood Blvd. Holly. 500—59019Shaefer's Battery and Ignition Shop  
6606 Hollywood Blvd. Holly 5006.

REDLANDS, CAL.

GRASSLE HARDWARE  
STORE AND CUTLERY  
112 Orange St., Redlands, Cal.SUCSS CAFETERIA  
Best Quality Food Served from Our Table  
COR. STATE AND ORANGE ST.THE MISSION GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET—High grade groceries and meats.  
Orange St., Redlands, Cal. 525Bennett's Bootery  
East State of Fifth, Redlands, Calif.THE HARIB COMPANY  
DRY GOODS—READY TO WEAR  
REDLANDS, CAL.AUTO SUPPLY, VULCANIZING, RACING and  
STONE & HAYES, 12 E. State St., Redlands, Cal.

## PASADENA, CAL.

T. W. Mather Co.,  
PASADENA, CAL.

## DRY GOODS

Women's and Children's Apparel  
Featuring style and quality  
combined with individual service.Your ultimate shopping place  
in Pasadena.

An accommodating store.

Howarter  
202 East Colorado Street  
Unusual Hats  
for WomenYe Hat Shoppe  
MISS SCHERTZ  
Telephone Fair Oaks 1510  
198 E. Colorado St., Pasadena, Cal.Banking Institutions for you to be in touch  
with in PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, are the  
Union NationalUnion Trust and Savings  
DEPOSITS ..... \$7,000,000  
RESOURCES ..... \$9,000,000BRENNER & WOOD  
155 East Colorado Street  
RESPONSIBLE FOR  
ALL BREWOODWEAR  
FOR MENLeonard Cleanable Refrigerators, Hosiery  
Kitchen Cabinets, Acorn Automatic RangesPasadena  
FURNITURE CO.

## PICTURE FRAMING

STATIONERY  
AND BOOKS190 East Colorado Street  
PASADENA, CALIFORNIAPASADENA STATIONERY  
& PRINTING CO.47 East Colorado Street Phone Col. 1088  
Wedding Invitations and Announcements  
Engraved or Printed

Copper Plate Printing—Die Stamping

Pasadena  
Hardware Company  
66-70 WEST COLORADO STREET

One of the Finest Hardware Stores in the West

Vroman's Book Store  
Established 1894BOOKS KODAKS  
STATIONERY

60 East Colorado St. Pasadena, Calif.

PASADENA MUSIC HOUSE  
87 East Colorado Street—Tel. Fair Oaks 260

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

PIANOS—VICTROLAS—RECORDS

Expert tuning and repairing

Wally O'OverShoes  
FOR MEN AND WOMENBASSETT'S WALK-OVER STORE  
26 EAST COLORADO STREET

SHOES

For Every Member of the Family  
MORSE-HECKMAN SHOE CO.  
169 E. Colorado StreetPLUMBING, JOBBING  
REPAIRING, GAS FITTING

J. W. ARNT, 295 So. Hudson

Phone F. 0. 2866

Eldred's Flower Shop  
260 East Colorado Street—P. O. 227

FLORISTS TELEGRAPH DIRECTORY

DAVIS, SHELDON & FARNUM  
Retreading and Capping

154 West Colorado St. Phone Col. 1057

C. W. OWEN—Groceries  
229 EAST COLORADO STREET  
F. O. 137 Col. 737NOLD FURNITURE CO., INC.  
Telephone Fair Oaks 1181

65 TO 71 NORTH FAIR OAKS AVENUE

Peerless Curtain Cleaning Co.

Curtains Called for and Delivered

157 West Washington Street

Home 25186 West 1875

Hollywood Laundry, Inc.

Sunset and Cahuenga Avenue

Telephone 57316, Holly 2141.

IF YOU are interested in first class Dry

Cleaning and Dry Cleaning, call us for

ARTS CLEANERS, 465 So. Vermont Ave.

KODAKS

And Everything That Goes With Them

EARL V. LEWIS  
226 West Fourth 300 West Seventh

R. W. HEFFELFINGER

Music Dealer

Publisher Importer

446-448 BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Walters Stenographic Co.

821 HAAS BUILDING LOS ANGELES

MULTIGRAPHIC—NOTARY Main 2617

JOHN H. BIERMAN BAILEY  
\* Proprietary Accountant—Auditor

Property Management for Non-Residents

Phone 12386, Suite 835, I. N., Van Nuys Bldg.

PRINTING FOR LONG BEACH PEOPLE

Best Work of All Kinds. Engraving.

GALERIE'S 240 Pacific Ave.

Decorating—Painting—Papering

ERVIN M. STREET

52796

SPECIAL PATROL SERVICE

LEE W. HAHN Telephone 72051

NILES TRANSFER

Phones: H. 294, Pac. 12261

Trips Anywhere.

LONG BEACH, CAL.

BRUNSWICK PHONOGRAHS AND

RECORDS, PIANOS,

225 American Avenue

PRINTING FOR LONG BEACH PEOPLE

Best Work of All Kinds. Engraving.

GALERIE'S 240 Pacific Ave.

Decorating—Painting—Papering

ERVIN M. STREET

52796

NILES TRANSFER

Phones: H. 294, Pac. 12261

Trips Anywhere.

LONG BEACH, CAL.

## LONG BEACH, CAL.

Bentleman's  
The Mercantile Co.

LONG BEACH, CAL.

The maximum of Quality; the utmost  
in Service; and top Values  
always.Wally O'OverShoes  
FOR MEN AND WOMENBURKE'S WALK-OVER STORE  
281 PINE AVENUELong Beach Agency for the  
"GROUND GRIPPER" SHOEWilliam Stephens  
330 Security Building  
Los Angeles  
California

TELEPHONE 65543

Cook Realty Company

6401 Hollywood Boulevard  
CORNER OF CAHUNGA

Real Estate and General Insurance

Reliable information given.  
Holly 228 or 57595Turner & Walker  
REAL ESTATE, HOTELS, LOANS  
Automobiles, Apartments, etc.  
316 Haas Bldg., 7th & Broadway  
Tel. 61766.FIRE INSURANCE  
FRED M. WELLS

705 Union Oil Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

HEIMANN & COMPANY  
INSURANCE

420 Ven Yus Building Main 4554 Main 3566

H. LEE BLACKMORE  
Real Estate and Insurance  
806 Security Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.F. B. SILVERWOOD'S  
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes  
124 PINE AVENUECUT RATE MILLINERY  
137 Pine Avenue

ALBERT E. WALLACE

MISS M. I. HUNTER  
Woman's Hatter  
208 W. Ocean Avenue, Long Beach, Cal.Dry Goods, Notions and Furnishings  
T. J. UTTMEYER MILLINERY  
312 Pine AvenueSOFT WATER LAUNDRY CO.—Works—  
Anaheim and Daily Ave.; Branch office, 37 Pine  
Ave. Phone H-733, S. S. Main 472.HEWITT'S BOOKSTORE  
Stationery, Engraving, Office Supplies  
117 PINE AVENUEJOHN H. HOOD  
The Basketeria, Grocer, 635 Pine AvenueMOORE'S GROCERIA  
SELF SERVICE LOWER PRICES  
210 American Ave.GEM MARKET  
1st and Atlantic MEATS AND GROCERIESW. E. ALLEN  
Designer and Builder  
15 Locust Ave. H. 682 S. S. 305 W.

# MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## BRITISH VIOLIN SONATAS

The first part of this article appeared on the music page of The Christian Science Monitor on January 17, 1920.

### Works by Modern Composers

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor

At this distance of time it is comparatively easy to appraise the numerous violin sonatas which exist by British composers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. But to estimate contemporary works is more difficult, since essentials are still enmeshed in details. Certain facts are already clear, however, regarding the events which led up to the present remarkable group of British violin sonatas, and they are as follows:

For about 100 years after the close of the old sonata school of composers, in the latter half of the eighteenth century, violin music in England, and indeed all British music, passed through a dreary phase of submergence beneath foreign influences. The few composers who still retained some of the national qualities, preferred for the most part to work in the choral or orchestral mediums, and whether any violin sonatas were written or not during that period, certainly none of any worth have survived.

### A British Reawakening

Then, in the closing decades of the nineteenth century, came that reawakening of British music which, in default of a good indigenous word, is usually called the "renaissance" or "risorgimento." The leaders of this movement were Sir Arthur Sullivan, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Hubert Parry, Sir Charles Stanford, and Sir Frederick Cowen.

By the beginning of the twentieth century many greatly gifted younger composers had joined them, and the last few years have seen steady accessions to their ranks. So that by now three generations of thought are represented in the group, and their works cover practically every type of music. The present article, however, is concerned only with their relations to the violin sonata. During the earlier years of this national movement, British composers evidently regarded the violin sonata merely as one among many interesting forms to be experimented with, and only a few were written. But interest gradually increased the sporadic examples thickened into a cluster, until within the last few years, a whole sonata literature has appeared. Though too soon to assess all the reasons which have contributed to this, it seems likely that the extraordinarily expressive qualities of violin and piano combined may have appealed to, and attracted, composers at a time when the public was stirring all hearts to their depths. One also surmises that the fine British violinists now before the public have had something to do with commanding this form to composers.

### Modern Type Sonatas

Turning from general history to the sonatas themselves, one comes face to face with the fact that anything like a complete list would require far more space than is possible in such an article as the present, which is a casuistic, not a catalogue. Of the sonatas mentioned, all are of the modern duo type, and all are published, unless the contrary is specifically stated.

Hardly any violin sonatas by the five leaders of the renaissance are now available. Sullivan never composed one at all, nor has Mackenzie, though he has written a good deal of other violin music. Cowen's sonata in G minor for violin and piano is still in manuscript. Parry seems on the whole to have preferred suite-form in his later years, but in the earlier period, when he was "finding himself" musically, he composed a fantasia-sonata in one movement which was played at the Rt. Hon. Arthur Balfour's house in 1879. The manuscript has since been lost. He also composed a sonata in D for violin and piano, which was performed in 1889 at one of Mr. Daunreuther's semi-private concerts, and at a Bach Choir concert. Parts of this sonata are unfortunately missing, but some have been found and there is hope that the complete work may yet be discovered.

### Writer in Two Styles

Stanford has composed violin sonatas at different times in his career, and it is typical of his alert, many-sided nature that he has written in both the modern and the eighteenth century styles. Indeed, one fancies it would be hard to find any form of composition worth doing which he has not essayed with success. His first violin and piano sonata in D, opus 11, was an early work and belonged to the "Leipzig period," though actually put on paper in Cambridge. It was published by Ries of Dresden, and even the composer himself has not now a copy. The second sonata in G, opus 70, is unpublished. The third and fourth sonatas are quite new, and only one of them has yet been played in public. Both are upon the old Italian model, in which the violin is accorded the principal part, and, though they are not published yet, one may trust that they will be.

While not one of the actual leaders of the renaissance, his work having come into the field later than theirs, Sir Edward Elgar is often reckoned among them. His sonata in E for violin and piano, op. 82, is of recent date and has already been much played at London concerts. It is full of his characteristic charm, the music bold, dreamy, and aspiring by turns, every part perfectly finished in its workmanship.

Frederick Delius is a modern of the moderns, and has an exotic quality about his music which makes it hard to "place" in the British school. Also his genius runs to large forms of composition and colossal orchestras. Yet

his violin sonata in one movement, 1914, is very attractive, poetical, and concise in structure. Its chief beauty lies perhaps in its shifting, elusive harmonies—such music as the wind among pines, or a quiet sea at night, breathes into stillness. It is a sonata rather for the chamber than the concert hall, by reason of its delicacy.

Prof. Walford Davies' two sonatas in E minor and D minor represent a very different type of thought. They are clear, high, close-chiseled in their workmanship, but strength predominates over the gentler elements.

Dr. Charles Wood of Cambridge, Dr. Ernest Walker of Oxford, and Prof. Donald Tovey of Oxford and Edinburgh, have all written violin sonatas.

Dr. Wood's in G major (MS.) is an early work. Dr. Walker and Prof.

son Tovey both turn to classical rather than modern models, and have been a good deal influenced by Brahms; their work is always sound and highly cultivated.

Bolder in individuality, but just as sound, are J. B. McEwen's sonatas, that in F minor, No. 2, and "A Little Sonata" in A, No. 4, specially deserving mention.

Arthur Hinton, who like McEwen is connected with the Royal Academy of Music, has composed a delightful sonata in B flat major, and another academician, Arnold Bax, a composer possessing marked Celtic qualities, has several violin sonatas in manuscript. Joseph Holbrooke, a very gifted individualist, has done a sonatina, but whether it is published the present writer does not know. Richard Walthew has a "Sonata da Camera" (MS.), which should be charming, to judge by the rest of his chamber music. A. Carse, Sidney Rosenblum, and Waldo Warner have all done violin sonatas, but whether they are published or not is also unknown to the writer.

### Interesting Group

During the later '90s, a very interesting group of composers were fellow-students and friends at the Royal College of Music, and most of them, then or since, have contributed to the literature of British violin sonatas. William Hurstine's work was an immature affair, much influenced by Grieg, and gives no idea of the real strength and freshness of his gifts. Nicholas Gatty's sonata is graceful but slight. Coleridge-Taylor's sonata in D minor leans toward the lyrical side, but is vivid, concordant, and effective, very like him self in conversation. The violin part is written with the brilliant technique he knew so well how to employ.

John Ireland and Thomas Dunhill are men whose names carry much weight today in chamber music. They have each published two violin sonatas. Ireland's are No. 1 in D minor; No. 2 in A minor. Dunhill's are No. 1 in D minor; No. 2 in F major. To both the war seems to have brought a decided change of musical thought. But whereas in Ireland it has called out a fighting element and has drawn his music into the swirl of human events, in Dunhill it has kindled a keener view of kindness, a wider helpfulness, and a clearer vision of good. Such, at least, is the impression produced by comparing Ireland's sonata in A minor with Dunhill's in F minor.

### Themes of the Upper Air

Even more directly connected with the war is the violin sonata (MS.) by Arthur Benjamin, a young composer from Australia, who won a scholarship at the Royal College of Music, which he put aside to join the army in the first months of war. He served all through the Somme and Ypres offensives, subsequently transferring to a bombing squadron in the Royal Air Force. He was brought down and made prisoner in July, 1918, and his violin sonata was written during the months of captivity in Germany that followed, though many of the themes had already come to him when flying.

This gives a very distinctive character to the work. Other composers have already expressed the sea, forests, and the countryside in music. Arthur Benjamin is the first who has written from personal experience of the glories of the upper air—the rush of the wind, the great spaces, the exultation of flight.

Herbert Howells' two violin sonatas (MS.) were described not long ago in these columns, but they are such remarkable works from the point of view of modern composition that they call for renewed mention.

Cyril Scott and Eugène Goossens stand for the ultra-modern leaders in the international fashions in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène Goossens, it is understood, has a forthcoming sonata which will be awaited with interest. Dr. William H. Harris, Dr. Harold Darke, Geoffrey O'Connor-Morris, Ivor Gurney, and Eric Giltrow have all composed violin sonatas, but most of them are unpublished as yet. James Francis' sonata, written and published for the ultra-modern leaders in music, and the sonata, op. 59, by Cyril Scott, certainly does not disappoint such expectations, for it changes time in almost every bar and is very fitfully to play in consequence. Eugène

## THE HOME FORUM

## Intuition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is not far to spring;  
For yesterday  
'Mid finest sheet, and skies  
All leaden gray.  
There came unbidden, swift,  
Alive with light,  
Leaving no trace of snow  
Or cold or night,  
Sure sense of daffodils!  
  
Will it be far to peace  
When o'er the world,  
'Mid battle-cry, 'mid tears,  
Mid flags unfurled,  
Sweeps the conviction  
Like a mighty tide,  
Leaving no place for hate  
Or fear or pride,  
All-conquering Love is King?

## On the Habits of the Chimney-Swallow

Selborne, Jan. 2, 1769.

The swallow, though called the chimney-swallow, by no means builds altogether in chimneys, but often within barns and out-houses, against the rafters. . . . In Sweden, she builds in barns, and is called ladu swala (the barn-swallow). Besides, in the warmer parts of Europe, there are no chimneys to houses, except they are English-built. In these countries she constructs her nest in porches, and gateways, and galleries, and open halls.

Here and there a bird may affect some odd, peculiar places, as we have known a swallow build down the shaft of an old well through which chalk had been formerly drawn up: . . . but, in general, with us this hirundo . . . loves to haunt those stacks where there is a constant fire—no doubt for the sake of warmth. Not that it can subsist in the immediate shaft where there is a fire; but prefers one adjoining to that of the kitchen, and disregards the perpetual smoke of that funnel, as I have often observed with some degree of wonder.

Five or six, or more feet, down the chimney, does this little bird begin to form her nest, about the middle of May, which consists, like that of the house-martin, of a crust or shell, composed of dirt or mud, mixed with short pieces of straw to render it tough and permanent; with this difference, that whereas the shell of the martin is nearly hemispheric, that of the swallow is open at the top, and like half a deep dish: this nest is lined with fine grasses and feathers, which are often collected as they float in the air.

Wonderful is the address which this adroit bird shows all day long, in ascending and descending with security through so narrow a pass. When hovering over the mouth of the funnel, the vibrations of her wings acting on the confined air, occasion a rumbling like thunder. . . .

All the summer long is the swallow

a most instructive pattern of un-worn industry and affection; for, from morning to night, while there is a family to be supported, she spends the whole day in skimming close to the ground, and exerting the most sudden turns and quick evolutions. Avenues, and long walks, under hedges and pasture-fields, and mown meadows where cattle graze, are her delight, especially if there are trees interspersed. . . .

The swallow is a delicate songster, and in soft sunny weather, sings both perching and flying; on trees in a kind of concert, and on chimney-tops: is also a bold flier, ranging to distant downs and commons even in windy weather, which the other species seem much to dislike; nay, even frequenting exposed sea-port towns, and taking little excursions over the salt water. Horsemen on wide downs are often closely attended by a little party of swallows for miles together, which play before and behind them, sweeping around, and collecting all the skulking insects that are roused by the trampling of the horses' feet. . . .

Some few pairs haunt the new and open streets of London next the fields, but do not enter, like the house-martin, the close and crowded parts of the city. . . . A certain swallow built, for two years together, on the handles of a pair of garden-shears, that were stuck up against the walls in an out-house, and therefore must have her nest spoiled whenever that implement was wanted.—From "The Natural History of Selborne," by Gilbert White.

Madame D'Arblay  
Sees Napoleon

At length the two human hedges were finally formed, the door of the audience chamber was thrown wide open with a commanding crash, and a vivacious officer—sentinel—or I know not what, nimbly descended the three steps into our apartment, and placing himself at the side of the door, with one hand spread as high as possible above his head, and the other extended horizontally, called out in a loud and authoritative voice, "Le Premier Consul!"

You will easily believe nothing more was necessary to obtain attention; not a soul either spoke or stirred as he and his suite passed along, which was so quickly that, had I not been placed so near the door, and had not all about me facilitated my standing foremost, and being least crowd-obstructed, I could hardly have seen him. As it was, I had a view so near, though so brief, of his face, as to be very much struck by it. It is of a deeply impressive cast, pale even to sallowness, while not only in the eye but in every feature—care, thought, melancholy, and meditation are strongly marked, with so much of seriousness, or rather sadness, as powerfully to sink into an observer's mind.

Yet, though the busts and medallions I have seen are, in general, such good resemblances that I think I should have known him untold, he has by no means the look to be expected from Bonaparte, but rather that of a profoundly studious and contemplative man. . . . But the look of the commander who heads his own army, who fights his own battles, who conquers every difficulty by personal exertion, who executes all he plans, who performs even all he suggests; whose ambition is of the most the most daring cast:—this, which is the look to be expected from his situation, and the exploits which have led to it, the spectator watches for in vain. The plainness, also, of his dress, so conspicuously contrasted by the finery of all around him, conspires forcibly with his countenance, so "sickled o'er with the pale hue of thought," to give him far more the air of a student than a warrior.—From "Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay," edited by Austin Dobson.

All the summer long is the swallow



Reproduced by permission of the trustees of the British Museum

THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITORAn International Daily  
Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor  
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it and not otherwise used. . . . This paper and all the local news published herein. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPARE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY  
COUNTRY IN THE WORLD  
One Year. . . . \$9.00 Six Months. . . . \$4.50  
Three Months. . . . \$2.25 One Month. . . . 75c  
Single copies 3 cents.THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on  
sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms  
throughout the world.Those who desire to purchase The  
Christian Science Monitor regularly from  
any particular news stand where it is not  
now on sale, are requested to notify The  
Christian Science Publishing Society.Advertising charges given on application.  
The right to decline any advertisement is  
reserved.OFFICES  
EUROPEAN: Amherst House, Norfolk Street,  
Strand, London.  
WASHINGTON: 912-Coloros Building,  
Washington, D. C.  
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York  
City.  
SOUTHERN: 505 Connally Building, Atlanta,  
Georgia.  
WESTERN: Suite 1452 McCormick Building,  
33rd & S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.  
PACIFIC COAST: 1107 Story Building, San  
Francisco, San Francisco.  
CANADIAN: 702 Hop Chambers, Ottawa,  
Ontario.  
AUSTRALIAN: 360 Collins Street, Mel-  
bourne, Victoria, Australia.  
SOUTH AFRICAN: Guardian Buildings, Ad-  
derley Street, Cape Town.ADVERTISING OFFICES  
New York City, 21 East 40th St.  
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.  
Kansas City, 711 Commerce Bldg.  
San Francisco, 313-315 Flint Street.  
Los Angeles, 1107 Story Bldg.  
Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.  
London, Amherst House,  
Norfolk Street, StrandPublished by  
THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, U.S.A.Sole publishers of  
all authorized Christian Science literature,  
including  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,  
THE HEROLD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,  
LE MÉRAUX DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

## A Shepherd of San Clemente

San Clemente is a great sheep  
ranch, eighteen miles long as the  
raven flies. . . .

For eight or ten miles the country  
grew more difficult, wilder, with more  
lava, but at last we came out on a  
mesa, beyond which, through the dusk,  
we could see a long line of beating  
sea, gleaming in silvery phosphores-  
cence, and away inland a light. . . .  
A few more climbs, a few more drops,  
a sand dune, a beach or two, and the  
cavalcade ascended a mesa and was at  
Chinetti's ranch. Chinetti himself  
came out to greet us and bid us wel-  
come. Here we uncinched the sades,  
led the horses down to the  
corrals, and then watched Chinetti  
prepare a meal for four men he had  
not expected. . . .

Chinetti lived alone in a little shanty  
which was, a rare thing for a Mexican  
herder, immaculate. The shanty was  
just large enough for a stove, a table,  
a bed, and some chairs. This man  
did not see a human being perhaps  
once a month. He did not leave the  
island but once or twice a year, and  
then for a few days. He could not  
read or write, but he had the  
virtue of neatness, which covers a  
multitude of sins. The ground for  
yards about the cabin was swept as  
clean as if it were a floor; the bed  
had a covering of white, and over it  
hung in graceful folds an American  
flag made from a woman's dresses,  
which some one had given him. Later,  
when the rest of our cavalcade  
had turned in, in the hay at the corral,  
after Chinetti had cleaned up, I sat  
down with him and asked if he was  
ever lonely.

"Lonely?" repeated the vaquero.  
"No, indeed. Why listen, señor?"

The sea was pounding on the long,

sandy beach with a deep and ominous

roar that had never ceased since time  
began."Sometime," he said, "he shake the  
house; he talk, he growl, he get mad.

I landed my family in my new house

nine months after laying the first

stone, on the 20th of March (1914):

and performed my promise to the

lētter to the Archibishop, by issuing

forth at midnight with a lantern to

meet the last cart, with the cook and

the cat, which had stuck in the mud,

and fairly established them before

twelve o'clock at night in the new

parsonage-house. . . .

I turned schoolmaster to educate

my son, as I could not afford to send

him to school. Mrs. Sydney turned

schoolmistress to educate my girls,

and all things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

All things which strive to ascend

ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.&lt;/

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### Patriotism

THE human mind is a dealer in extremes. When Dryden defied the philosophy of "Zimri" as never halting between God or devil, he was describing a type rather than an exception. Thus the social and political see-saw is weighted at one end with "the divine right," and, at the other, with the Bolshevik; and thus, whilst the poets analyze patriotism as righteousness, the psychologists dismiss it as a "reflex egoism." The whole question of course depends upon what you mean by patriotism, and this involves the entire subject of country. In probing this the poet is apt to lose himself in an emotion, just as the psychologist is to mire himself in the clay of human reason: the one can see nothing but a Curtius, the other only a Tartuffe. It is in just such contradictions that human hopes suffer continuous shipwreck, and this is just because men will insist on steering by a material rather than a spiritual compass. Even Shakespeare, who wrote those lines of wonderful insight and beauty,

All places that the eye of heaven visits  
Are to a wise man ports and happy havens,

turned the next moment to the composition of the splendid gasconade of Henry V, at Agincourt and Harfleur.

It is in this very tendency of Shakespeare that the psychologist finds his text, and the moralist his thunderbolt. Patriotism, declares Herbert Spencer, is "extended selfishness," and so it is if patriotism is permitted to narrow the affections. The founder of the Christian religion put this perfectly when he demanded, "Who is my mother? and who are my brethren?" And then, answering himself, after his manner, replied, "Whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother." It is easy enough to understand, then, how it is that patriotism, from the time of the Greeks, has been at once the summum bonum and the "whipping boy" of society. It has not been for want of definition, but by reason of the perpetuation of the tribe instinct, itself only the "extended selfishness" of the family. And this indicates how exactly right Mrs. Eddy was when she wrote, on page 58 of *Science and Health*, "Home is the dearest spot on earth, and it should be the centre, though not the boundary, of the affections." There, indeed, is the alpha and the omega of the whole matter. The problem is, how to give patriotism its true place, in national politics, without limiting the horizon to the nation's frontiers.

But though the tendency to fight with the man across the border may be strong in the human consciousness; though the word foreigner or alien may be bandied about with a quite unchristian emphasis; though tariff-walls may be erected to the detriment of international comity, it is not these things which are fatal to a true sense of patriotism, it is the canker of selfishness within the state. It is not, obviously, just what the world terms contrariness, much less is it any anti-patriotic bias, which has led men of such antagonistic viewpoints as those of Ruskin and Spencer, Johnson and Dryden, to denounce the popular conception of patriotism. It is rather that they have seen in it the signs of national selfishness, tending to the immoral, which has been in turn the cause of the downfall of the great empires of the past. The Greeks had a word which they used to signify patriotic violence inflicted upon another and a weaker nation, and in their philosophy they made it plain that indulgence in such violence was metaphysically the first step down the road of national deterioration and disintegration. But the Greeks were too philosophical not to realize that international violence must be generated in national violence, and national violence, first, in individual violence. The moral instinct of the people, therefore, made this particular form of violence a capital offense, without, unfortunately, accomplishing the end aimed at.

The lesson is one specially to be taken to heart, by all nations, in an era of class-consciousness. Reforms have never yet been consummated by substituting King Stork for King Log. The scorpions of Rehoboam were no more efficacious to redeem Judah than the whips of Solomon. The one and the only way, and so the way from which Judah and Israel equally revolted, was the way of Isaiah, "Wash you, make you clean; put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes; cease to do evil; learn to do well; seek judgment, relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless, plead for the widow." Patriotism, in plain English, must begin at home, in the individual consciousness. It is quite impossible, for instance, to be a profiteer and to be a patriot, no matter how loudly you may cheer the flag or sing the National Anthem; just as impossible as it is to achieve the same end, while shirking your job or putting sand in the sugar. Clean hands and a clean heart are as essential to patriotism as they are to spiritual salvation, for the simple reason that, metaphysically understood, the one is impossible without the other.

Mr. Frederic Harrison has just emitted some perception of this fact, in his criticism of the ideal of the League of Nations, in the pages of the *Fortnightly Review*, in London. The League of Nations might, not unjustly, be described as the larger patriotism. Mr. Harrison would presumably admit this, but to thrust the League upon the nations today, in their unredeemed temper, is, he plainly indicates, subjecting it to the risk of the Young Lady of Riga, who, on a memorable occasion, went smilingly for a ride on a tiger. In other words, Mr. Harrison is obviously of opinion that before young ladies go riding on tigers, the man-eating proclivities of tigers should be overcome. "A general and peaceful League of Nations will never be formed," he writes, "until the conversion of mankind to a purer moral and religious form of life." All of which exhibits Mr. Harrison as something of a pessimist. There were tigers, or to be more exact lions, in the cages of the Roman circus, but the Christian martyrs refused to worship

Diana all the same. The worship of Diana was not, it is true, overcome in a moment, by their self-sacrifice, but it would have continued much longer without it. The larger patriotism may not, in other words, come to maturity in the spring of 1920, but that maturity will not be hastened by meticulously recording the presence, strength, and fury of every lion in the path.

Faith and enthusiasm are qualities which work wonders. At the first sight of them, the lions may growl, but before them they will eventually whimper and turn tail. The faith, however, must be in Principle, not persons; and the enthusiasm for Truth not opinions. When all is said and done, patriotism remains that confidence in Principle which would clothe the nation in the whole armor of God.

### Industrial Courts

THE theory of all government is, of course, that its organization is based upon its purpose to serve and protect the interests of all the people, the public, in whose behalf and by whom it is constituted. That, too, is the theory upon which laws are enacted by representative legislative bodies, and under which courts are established for interpreting and enforcing these laws. Apparently with the purpose of removing this postulate entirely from the realm of theory, and of subjecting it to a practical test perhaps more severe than any it has heretofore undergone, the Legislature of the State of Kansas has enacted a law establishing a court of industrial relations. This court, it is explained by those active in the campaign which ended in its creation, is not to be a court of arbitration, merely; not a tribunal into which one party, with a real or an assumed grievance, may hale an adversary; not a tribunal upon whose tedious and often uncertain deliberations a third party, the public, mute, defenseless, and without redress, must wait with what patience it may, but a court with power to act upon its own initiative, with original and final jurisdiction, to determine and to enforce the rights of the public. It is no surprise, therefore, to learn that the establishment of such a court is not looked upon with favor, in Kansas, and perhaps elsewhere, either by the representatives of Capital or by the representatives of organized Labor. The employers, many of whom are said to have opposed the enactment of the law, call the measure "paternal." Representatives of Labor unions, who were equally active in an effort to bring about the defeat of the measure, denounce the plan as "state Socialism."

Now the interesting thing to be remembered, in considering these objections of Capital and Labor, is that the end sought in establishing the court of industrial relations in Kansas, namely the continuous operation of productive industries and public utilities, is the end usually sought when the divergent claims of Capital and Labor are submitted to arbitration boards. The assumption must, therefore, be that the opposition manifested is due to the fact that neither Capital nor Labor, primarily, desires to hazard its case and submit to the decree of an arbitrator until it feels that it has some actual or apparent advantage. The history of past industrial disputes in the United States, and elsewhere for that matter, indicates but slight, if any, regard for the rights of the public in maintaining or resuming necessary production. Capital, it seems, usually cares little about producing a maximum output, even of the necessities, unless that production can be made with a satisfactory profit. Labor, on the other hand, has seemed equally stubborn, preferring not to operate the industries, the mines, and the transportation systems of the country unless such operation is under conditions of labor as nearly ideal as those who work believe they can be made.

It cannot be claimed that the realization of both these conditions should not be desired and sought. But the theory of the Kansas law, as also appears to be the theory of a somewhat similar measure recently introduced in the Congress of the United States, is that the desires and wishes of Capital and Labor, concerning the so-called vital industries, at least, are not paramount to the necessities, the convenience, and the rights of the public. It would appear to be the reasonable expectation of the people of Kansas that this court, once established, will have few, if any, actual duties to perform. The recently enacted law, it is hoped, will be preventive, rather than corrective. Empowered to act on its own motion, and with authority, if such power is sustained by the courts, to settle all controversies which even threaten to curtail the production of essential industries, or the operation of public utilities, the incentive of both employers and employees will, it would seem, be to adjust their differences among themselves with as little delay as possible. The tendency, in some quarters, may be to regard the Kansas court of industrial relations as an experiment. This it unquestionably is, but it is experimental only in its process. Its soundness, theoretically, seems already to have been established. Kansas herself proved the soundness of the theory in the manner in which the government of that State dealt with the recent coal strike emergency, and cumulative evidence is being deduced constantly, almost daily, that the strike, at least as an industrial weapon, either of offense or defense, is obsolete.

### Saskatchewan and Prohibition

THE statement made recently at Regina, by Mr. W. F. A. Turgeon, Attorney-General of Saskatchewan, on the question of prohibition in the Province went a long way toward clearing up a somewhat complicated situation. The exact position of the liquor traffic in Canada is, at the present time, peculiarly difficult to ascertain, and can, indeed, only be ascertained by a careful and constantly revised study of the matter, province by province.

This situation is, of course, largely due to the failure of the Dominion Senate to validate the orders-in-council issued in December, 1917, which instituted prohibition throughout the Dominion for the duration of the war and for one year after the conclusion of peace. For, as a result of this failure on the part of the Senate, the wartime measure ceased to be operative on December 31 last, and all the provinces reverted to the positions they had occupied before the order-in-council rendered the situa-

tion uniform for the whole Dominion. In some of the provinces changes had, meanwhile, been automatically wrought in the local laws by the lapse of time, and, altogether, the situation was most unsettled. The federal government grappled with the matter as best it could. Hampered as it was by an obstructive Senate, it succeeded in securing the passage of measures which conferred drastic powers on the provinces in the direction of local option. Saskatchewan is now taking advantage of this legislation to deal with the liquor question finally, and has produced the Saskatchewan Temperance Act of 1920, upon which there is shortly to be a referendum throughout the Province.

Now there can be no doubt as to the thoroughness of this act. Any examination of its provisions must, indeed, lead to the conclusion that the Attorney-General may not have been exaggerating when he described it as "the nearest approach to a perfect liquor law that is on the statute books of any country at present." The most notable feature of the new act is the drastic way in which it provides against evasions of all kinds. Saskatchewan seems to have laid itself out to profit by the experiences of all other prohibition countries and provinces. The control of all imports for alleged medical purposes is handed over to a commission of three. Imports through all other channels are illegal. Druggists, under the act, are allowed to have in stock no more than forty gallons of liquor at any one time, and are limited to selling in eight-ounce sealed packages on a physician's prescription only. Both druggist and physician must send to the liquor commission full details of every liquor prescription issued and made up, whilst neither druggist nor physician can procure liquor except with the approval of the commission, and then only from a source approved by the commission. Stocks and prescription records are always to be open to inspection, and extremely heavy penalties are provided for offenses.

Thus, the machinery does seem to be about as nearly perfect as it well could be; but Mr. Turgeon was undoubtedly right when he maintained, as he did, in his address at Regina, that the new law could only be rendered fully effective by a true "change of heart" amongst all the people of the Province. He looked, he said, for the Temperance Act to receive the sanction of the people by a majority of four to one, but there would remain the minority to be convinced, and the convincing of this minority, by those who had at heart the "principles of prohibition," was one of the great works of the future. As to the effects of such prohibition as that enjoyed in the Province, Mr. Turgeon was able to show, as is, of course, always the case, that they were overwhelmingly good. Drunkenness, he said, had almost disappeared from the streets.

### "Black Rod"

HIS full title is, of course, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and he is a very important person, one of the most important officials, indeed, connected with the British Parliament, whilst his office is a very honorable, and very ancient one. No doubt it is a survival; but then, England, like all old countries, is full of such survivals, and the British Parliament is hedged about with all manner of honorable traditions. But it would be a mistake indeed for the new man from the new country to set them down as meaningless. To say of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, as was said of him a short time ago, that he was no more than a grown-up messenger boy, and that a grown-up messenger boy would do his work just as well, is to display a sorry ignorance of the Mother of Parliaments and what it stands for.

For the story and tradition of the British Parliament is strewn with memorials of great struggles, the fruits of which other legislatures have long enjoyed as a matter of course. Amongst these, perhaps the most precious and the most jealously guarded is the great fact of "privilege," not only for the assembly as a whole, but for each member of the assembly. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is, in a way, the world's memorial of parliamentary privilege. Untold millions of people, every day, use the yard measure, but very few people remember the "memorial" of this measure, the standard for all the world, the metal rod embedded in the masonry of the British Houses of Parliament and of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. So it is with Black Rod, the office to which that well-known soldier, Sir William Pulteney, has just succeeded. Hundreds of legislatures throughout the world will spring to their feet at any hint of breach of privilege, but few remember the little gentleman with the ebony stick, at Westminster, who is a standing and walking reminder of how the battle for privilege was fought and won, 300 years ago.

True, Black Rod is only this reminder incidentally. He is an official of the House of Lords, appointed by the King, whose personal attendant he is in the Upper House. Thus he is, most distinctly, not a "House of Commons man." But by far the most important function which Black Rod has to perform is connected with the House of Commons. On such days as the faithful Commons and their Speaker are to be summoned to the Upper House to hear a speech from the throne, or the royal assent given to bills, then does Black Rod become the center of a ceremony strangely full of meaning. Taking his ebony stick, crowned with the golden lion, he makes his way along the corridors toward "the other place." But the moment the attendants of "the other place" catch sight of him, they slam the doors incontinently in his face. Black Rod is, therefore, compelled to knock for admission, and does so. "Who is there?" asks one of the attendants. "Black Rod," replies the Gentleman Usher. The door is opened, and he is admitted. Black Rod then advances to the Bar of the House, makes three obeisances to the Speaker, and delivers his message. "Mr. Speaker," he says, "the King commands this honorable House to attend His Majesty immediately in the House of Lords." The honorable House, of course, is glad to obey the summons, but the king's emissary was obliged to ask before he could gain admittance.

The little ceremony dates back to that tumultuous time, in 1642, when Charles I measured swords with the House of Commons and lost. The House never forgot

the outrage on its privileges committed by the King at that time, when he attempted to arrest the Five Members. Charles failed, of course, in his attempt, and the little formality with Black Rod is a perpetual reminder of this failure, and of the great victory then won for "freedom of speech and uninterrupted debate."

### Notes and Comments

NOT since the first gathering of merchants in a market place, it would probably be safe to say, have there been so many fairs in prospect, the world over, as during the coming year. A list compiled by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York shows the United States with no such unusual combination of business and pleasure in prospect at home, but the revival runs nearly all over the rest of the world, and the first on the alphabetical list, in Argentina, will be a National Exposition of United States Manufacturers. At least fifty fairs can be counted on: one may "go to the fair" in Bandung, Java, or at Helsingfors, Finland, in Tokyo, Shanghai, London, Milan, or Capetown. Unfortunate Russia, however, apparently bears no part in this widespread movement for the resumption of trade.

ONE can easily believe that a delighted audience listened, the other day, at the Royal Institution in London, to Prof. W. H. Bragg's lecture on sounds. It was a juvenile audience, and Professor Bragg told it just how the kettle sings over the fire, what makes the chimney roar, and how changes of temperature cause noise in the night. He told them also of the singing statues, erected by a Pharaoh of Egypt, which "sang" because the heat of the sun affected two loose stones and made them grate against each other, and how a later Pharaoh unwittingly spoiled the wonder by having these particular stones firmly set when the statues were being repaired. Professor Bragg must be a desirable sort of uncle, and if he lectures before American juvenile audiences he will be sure of a welcome.

WHILE the enumerators for the United States census were pursuing their quest for information in city, town, village, and countryside, woodsmen were watching the feeding places in the Riding Mountain region of Manitoba to take a census of elk for the Manitoba Government. The result numbers the herd on the Riding Mountain reserve at about 8000 animals in fine condition, in contrast to news of the hardships suffered by the herd belonging to the United States, in Yellowstone Park. There, as report comes, winter has driven the elk to seek food outside the park. The small supply of hay owned by the government is not, it seems, sufficient to meet the emergency, and unless Congress responds to the appeal of the park superintendent, and immediately provides more hay, the herd will apparently fare worse than it has already.

DURING the war, thousands of munition workers were able to enjoy recitations and representations from Shakespeare's works, as well as musical recitals, with running explanations of the works by the best composers between shifts. It is no wonder that the educational authorities of London have been obliged to consider the proposal to establish a municipal theater. The success of the Shakespeare performances at the London County Council schools shows that the education of the rising generation along these lines is an easy matter. It is good to hear the old English words dropping from the lips of a cockney child, for the stately passages from the plays are soon household words in the children's homes. Probably at the time they were written Shakespeare's small nephews and nieces were speaking a language more like cockney English than the twentieth century pronunciation now in vogue.

EVERY one who knows anything at all about real country people knows how vivid and unexpected their talk often is. Imagination kindles in them quite startling similes; as in that Dorsetshire man who, to a British officer's remark that the guns in Flanders could be heard very plainly from the cliffs that day, replied: "They bain't the guns; they be the tapping of Drake's drum."

NUMBERLESS are the persons who travel over the public thoroughfares and give never a thought to the methods by which the roads are built; yet certain changes in expert opinion that found utterance at the convention of the American Society for Municipal Improvement are of practical interest to all of them. Heavy, solid foundation has been generally considered by engineers as the necessary beginning of a good road; but several experts at the convention spoke for porous, non-rigid foundations, and one maintained that for an asphalt surface a rigid base is quite undesirable. Considering the impressive program of road-building immediately in prospect, here seems to be a question which it is important to settle, and the statement that an old macadam road need not be torn up to make way for the expensive foundation of a new road, but is a good foundation in itself, sounds hopeful of a large saving of public money.

A REMINDER of a troubled time in New England, when Sir Edmund Andros governed, and Increase Mather went to England to convince the King how badly he was doing it, comes with the appearance of Mather's "Narrative of the Miseries of New England by Reason of an Arbitrary Government Erected there" as an item in a sale of rare books. The "Narrative" is perhaps as rare as any, and the copy that now attracts the attention of collectors was originally owned by the Rev. John Higginson and indorsed, in his handwriting, "Came out in ye winter 1689." Mather had had it printed in London, presumably as a part of what might be called his "publicity" in seeking what might now be termed a "square deal" for the colonists, and it was reprinted in Massachusetts; but copies so completely vanished that the present appearance of the title has surprised some well-informed collectors. The publication of the book in England doubtless made sympathizers with the revolution in Massachusetts.